Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Spring Line of

WALL PAPERS.

Nothing furnishes a room like an artistically colored, well-drawn wall paper Over ten thousand rolls just received.

From 6c. per roll up.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

A. C. Titus Company.

FEB. 26, 1900.

FOR THIS WEEK.

TURKEYS, 12 pounds or over, 13c. a pound. Smaller at 15c.

GOCCESHALL FARM EGGS,

28c. a dozen. 4 dozen for $1.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER.

THIS TIME IT IS MAFEKING.

Boer Sources Announce That the Long Siege is Raised.

Attack on the Town Said to Have Been Abandoned for Strategic Reasons.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A cable from Brussels says a report received there from Boer sources announces that the siege of Mafeking has been raised, the Boers abandoning the attack for strategic reasons. London, it is reported, believes the despatch to be true, and is again elated, this being the third point, where the British were besieged, to be opened up.

The Tribune correspondent says: "The war now opens upon the second stage, in which heroic garrisons under siege no longer appeal to the imagination. The military writers are seeking to forecast the probable direction of the new campaign, but the listless public no longer follows their surmises. 'Bobs' plans his own campaigns, with results highly satisfactory to everybody in England. The amateur strategists of the press have lost their public."

Of the status of affairs in South Africa the Herald correspondent says: "Renewed fighting can be expected any day, as some 7,000 Boers have been located in the vicinity of Osfontein. It is not thought these burghers intend to offer serious resistance to the British advance, but rather will seek to retard and hamper the march on Bloemfontein.

"The ground near Winberg, where the main Boer army from Natal is said to be concentrating, is favorable to defensive tactics. If the Boers make no determined stand south of this place they virtually abandon half of the Free State to the British, and also allow the railway which runs from Bloemfontein to Port Elizabeth to fall into Lord Roberts's hands, giving him another valuable line of communication. They will also leave the scattered forces at Stormberg and Labuschagne's nek isolated. For these reasons it scarcely seems probable they will abandon the Bloemfontein railway south without an effort."

POSSIBLY TO PLAN FOR PEACE.

Presidents Kruger and Steyn to Meet for a Conference.

LONDON, March 3.—President Kruger is said to have left Pretoria with the intention of meeting President Steyn. The place where they will meet is not mentioned, but it is believed to be somewhere in the Orange Free State. Those in South Africa who are conversant with the effect the recent reverses have had on the Boers express the opinion that the meeting of the two presidents is preliminary to a suggestion of negotiations for peace. But if this is the case, it must be due to the pressure brought to bear upon the presidents by the burghers and Afrikanders in the British colonies rather than to the personal inclinations of the presidents, as all the available information depicts them as being as determined as ever to persist in the war. Some significance is attached to the consultation in view of the reported visit to England of Chief Justice de Villiers, Hoffmeyer and Dr. Te Water, ostensibly on private business and for their health. But the closest observers do not anticipate any sudden cessation of hostilities, and, certainly, the reports from the theatre of war do not tend to encourage the advocates of immediate peace.

The Boers are apparently rallying with their accustomed ability to repair a temporary reverse, and Great Britain has yet to test their force as a defensive power under the new conditions of war.

Outside of the meeting of the presidents there is no news indicating any change in the situation.

Telegraphing from Lesfontein today, thanking the lord mayor of Liverpool for his congratulations in behalf of that city, Lord Roberts says:

"I trust Her Majesty's soldiers in this country will gain such further successes as will speedily restore the freedom and prosperity of South Africa."

CASKET COST $1,000.

First of the Lafayette Dollars Presented to President Loubet.

PARIS, March 3.—Mr. Robert J. Thompson, secretary of the Lafayette monument commission, acting as special commissioner of the United States representing President McKinley, presented today to President Loubet the first of the Lafayette dollars, which was enclosed in a casket costing $1,000. The presentation took place at the Elysee Palace.

Mr. Thompson was accompanied by the United States ambassador, General Horace Porter. At the Elysee they were conducted to the president's study, where M. Loubet was waiting. By his side was M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, and several members of the president's military household were also present.

General Porter introduced Mr. Thompson to President Loubet and the presentation of the dollar was then made by Mr. Thompson, who said:

"Mr. President: In the name and on behalf of His Excellency, the President of the United States, I have the distinguished honor of extending to you, the high representative of the people of France, salutations and greetings of friendship.

"On the nineteenth of October, 1898, the anniversary of the victory at Yorktown of the French and American arms in the cause of liberty, the American school youth were invited by the President and the governors of the several states of the United States to contribute their pennies toward the erection of the monument in Paris to a son of France, our great and venerated ally, General Lafayette. The response of the children was universal; the movement a splendid success. In further aid and in honor of the work, an issue of 50,000 souvenir silver dollars was appropriated and ordered struck by Congress.

"Of these 50,000 Lafayette dollars, the first to issue from the mint was especially preserved for Your Excellency by the President of the United States, and I have now the distinguished honor, Mr. President, of presenting to you this coin, a simple and sympathetic token, in his name and for the people of the United States.

"I voice the sentiments of my countrymen, who express the hope that this memorial dollar, stamped with the likeness of Washington and Lafayette, may remain always, as it is today, an emblem of the amity and the unity of purpose of the two great republics of the world."

In reply, the president said he was deeply touched by the kind thought of America's President and people, and particularly by the gracious manner in which the coin had been presented to him by Mr. Thompson. He begged the latter to be the interpreter to the President of his warmest thanks, and of the sentiments towards President McKinley and the American nation which animated the president and government of the French republic. M. Loubet added that he congratulated himself on receiving this souvenir, which was a fresh pledge of the reciprocal ties of esteem and friendship which had so long united France and the United States, and which he hoped to see draw closer and stronger more and more.

The president then invited General Porter and Mr. Thompson to stay at luncheon, at which Madame Loubet and M. Delcasse were present.

COTTON BOOMING.

Transactions on the Exchange on a Colossal Scale.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Tremendous excitement prevailed on the Cotton Exchange today, and transactions were upon a colossal scale. The market advanced 15 to 22 points on the near positions and four to 10 points on the new crop deliveries, following an unexpected advance of 6½ to 11½ sixty-fourths at Liverpool. The English advance was, according to private cables, partly accounted for by a Continental failure in cotton and partly by an enormous English demand for spot cotton. The facts that receipts are double what they were a year ago, that an increased demand for fertilizers is reported, and that an immense new crop area is contemplated, are overlooked in the present excitement. The bulls say that new crop cotton cannot fill old crop shorts, and they continue to buy on a belief in a heavy short interest in May, June, July and August contracts.

Dismasted and Sinking.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Mallory line steamer Almo, which arrived this morning from Galveston, reports that March 1 in Lat. 33.50, Lon. 76.00, she fell in with schooner Anna B. Ketcham, Captain Stille, bound from Philadephia for Jacksonville with a cargo of coal. The schooner was dismasted and in a sinking condition. The Almo took off the captain and seven men and brought them to port.

Steamer Missing in the North Pacific.

SEATTLE, Washn., March 3.—Steamer Wolcott of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company is missing, and it is feared that she has experienced disaster in the north Pacific. She left here for Unalaska by way of Sitka, Valdes and Cook Inlet December 28 and has not been heard from since.

Jacksonville Wagon Factory Destroyed by Fire.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 3.—The McMurray & Baker wagon factory was burned last night. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insured.

Some Summer Styles.

Your choice while they are fresh.

Commerford, Tailor, 218 Thames Street.

SMOKE

"Postoffice Square"

—AND—

"NUMBER 83"

5c. Cigars,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

306 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

A CARD.

THANKING MY MANY PATRONS OF '99 I WISH TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE SAMPLES FOR 1900 EAGLE BICYCLES HAVE ARRIVED AND ARE ALREADY SELLING AT SIGHT. I INVITE CRITICISM.

B. J. FOY.

TELEPHONE 335-4.

JOY REPLACES WOE.

England Cannot Restrain Her Happiness.

Change Comes O'er the Spirit of Her War Dream.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.]

LONDON, March 3.—A dukedom for Roberts, an earldom for Kitchener, and a peerage for Buller, thus say the prophets, already busy at this occupation. If only the marvelous wave of enthusiastic rejoicing that swept over the country this week could find its prototype in material rewards, Lord Roberts and his fellow-heroes of the hour would all be made dukes forthwith. The change that has come over the spirit of Great Britain's war dream can be appreciated only by those who went through those long four months of unequalled gloominess and depression, and what are now freely admitted to be defeats. The scenes accompanying this change equalled the wildest delight that ever gusted through impressionable France. To a certain extent, they were quite uncharacteristic of the British race and quite put in the shade any demonstrations that occurred in the United States during the Spanish-American war.

Kimberley was relieved; and scarcely a stir was noticeable in this densely populated United Kingdom. Lord Roberts, by excellent strategy, caught General Cronje in a vise and annihilated him, and the nation said well done, with several degrees less fervor than it would have made the same remark had England beaten Australia at cricket. The barriers of British self-restraint and reserve were not yet broken down. Though hundreds of thousands went about their daily business apparently complacent, it was still Napoleon's race of shopkeepers, placid and eminently proper.

Ladysmith was relieved. Then came the deluge of desire to publicly exhibit rejoicing which would no longer be denied. The mad forms it took have already been described. The long casualty lists passed almost unnoticed. Who cared for the dead except to sing their praises? The intoxication of victory, coming after months of reverse, pervaded the length and breadth of the land. The cry of Great Britain's military weakness, the rottenness of her army organization, the menacing note of other powers was stilled, and the tears of those who had become widows or fatherless because of this great thing were only so much more incense to the triumphant war god.

The pope's attitude towards Great Britain and the British Catholics' attitude toward the war were interestingly

CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.

POWELL'S

Cough Syrup.

Excellent for Coughs and Colds.

PREPARED BY

FRANK L. POWELL,

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

Newport One-Price Clothing Co.

Are displaying advance spring styles in

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

HATS.

Dunlap's Opening, Saturday, March 3.

G. E. Vernon & Co.,

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Modern and Antique

FURNITURE

—AND—

Upholstery Goods.

Plans and estimates for Furnishing and Decorating Interiors complete submitted upon application.

91 John St.

NEWPORT.

The BEE HIVE.

Silk, Sateen and Mercerized Waists

For Early Spring Wear, at Special Low Prices.

CAST-BLACK SATEEN SHIRT WAISTS, WITH LAUNDERED COLLAR AND CUFFS, WORTH $1, AT 75c.

BLACK MERCERIZED WAISTS, WITH THE NEW FRENCH BACK AND DRESS SLEEVES, WORTH $1.25, AT 98c.

MERCERIZED WAISTS, IN BLACK AND COLORS, WITH CORDED FRONT AND PLAITED BACK, HIGH SILK LUSTRE FINISH, WORTH $2, AT $1.49

EXTRA QUALITY MOHAIR WAISTS, TUCKED ALL OVER, A VERY SWELL STYLE, WORTH $2.50, AT $1.98

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, CORDED ALL OVER, IN ALL COLORS, INCLUDING BLACK, WORTH $5, AT $3.95

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, WITH ZIGZAG CORDING; THE VERY LATEST STYLE, IN ALL COLORS, INCLUDING THE FASHIONABLE SHADE OF DRAB, WORTH $5.50, AT $4.49

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, OF BEST QUALITY SILK, WITH CORDING AND HEMSTITCHING; THIS STYLE IS THE HIT OF THE SEASON, AS THE FIRST LOT WAS SOLD IN LESS THAN A WEEK, AND WE NOW OFFER THE SECOND LOT, EASILY WORTH $6, AT $4.95

Tailor-Made Suits and Jackets.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING THE NEW SPRING STYLES OF SUITS AND JACKETS AND SHALL BE PLEASED TO SHOW THEM TO YOU AT ANY TIME.

New Pulley Belts and Pulley Collars just received.

Second Edition.

JULY 17, AT ST. PAUL.

Official Call for the National Republican League Meeting.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The following official call for the meeting of the National Republican League was issued today:

In accordance with a resolution of the executive committee, the twelfth annual convention of the National Republican League, is hereby called to meet in the city of St. Paul Tuesday, July 17, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote. Alternate delegates will be entitled to seats in the convention hall with their respective delegations.

The president and secretary of state and territorial leagues are the proper officials to sign and certify the credentials of the delegates from their respective leagues. All delegates should be provided with such credentials.

The business before the convention will be reports of officers, reports of permanent and special committees, consideration of amendments to the constitution, consideration and adoption of a financial policy for the maintenance of the national organ, election of officers, naming time and place for the next national convention or reference of same to committee, and the consideration of any matters which may relate to national or state league organizations or the good of the Republican party.

GEORGE STONE, President.
D. H. STEIN, Secretary.

WESTERLY WAITING.

Informed that a Settlement Has Been Reached in Several Places.

WESTERLY, March 3.—National Secretary James Duncan of Boston notified the Westerly Stone Cutters' Union this noon that East Barre, Groton and Montpelier, Vt., Groton, Conn., and two other places, had settled and employes were working on the $3 basis, with the eight hour question pending a settlement of the Barre offer.

Mr. Duncan absolutely denies the statement made in morning papers that he advised the Italian members of the Barre branch, who had entered a protest against the Barre compromise, to go to work. The local union is awaiting the meeting of local committees at Concord today.

Opera House and Eight Buildings Burned.

VIENNA, Ill., March 3.—Fire last night destroyed the opera house and a business block of eight buildings, entailing a loss of $70,000.

Bringing Bodies of Dead Soldiers.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Transport McClellan arrived today from San Juan, Porto Rico, and Santiago, Cuba, with 21 cabin passengers, 15 undertakers and civilians and 101 bodies of dead soldiers.

ROBBED LEGALLY.

Comptroller Coler's Warning of Raids on the New York Treasury.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Comptroller Bird S. Coler of this city talked to a meeting of Brooklyn merchants last night, and in the course of his remarks said the city of New York is approaching conditions which may lead to a result as disastrous as that which has overtaken the once prosperous Third Avenue road.

"This street railway," he said, "was robbed in a legal manner. A year ago, if any one had predicted that today this road would be in the hands of a receiver, he would have been dismissed with laughter:

"It was once said of William M. Tweed that he was a fool because he did not commit his robberies in a legal manner. He had the legislature entirely under his control, and could have passed what laws he liked. Modern statesmen seem to be profiting by his example. Under the shield of the legislature some of the most daring raids on the city treasury have been planned. The causes which have led to the financial embarrassment of corporations like the Third Avenue road are to be seen today in active operation in the city government and at Albany.

"No city has ever been threatened with the same dangers which face New York today. There is a bill in the legislature which will increase salaries from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000, and not add one employe to the government force. Large judgments are rapidly accumulating against the city, and in 1901 we will have a tax rate which will amount almost to the confiscation of some property.

"A state commission is contemplated, with power to spend $40,000,000 of the city's money for bridges, regardless of the city's ability to raise one half of the sum without exceeding the constitutional limit of indebtedness, and regardless of the necessity of undertaking other more pressing public improvements. The remedy for this is precisely the same as it would be in the case of a private corporation—the stockholders must be aroused. Every taxpayer, every rent payer and merchant, is a stockholder in our city, and if these stockholders do not rise and protect their interests in some more forcible manner than by mere half-whispered grumbling the looting will go on."

La Normandie and Pennsylvania Aground

NEW YORK, March 3.—French line steamer La Normandie, outward bound for Havre, is reported at noon to be aground on the other side of Gedney channel, opposite the place where Hamburg liner Pennsylvania is aground.

Oxford Beats Cambridge at Football.

LONDON, March 3.—In the football game between Oxford and Cambridge, today, the former won by two goals. Cambridge did not score a goal. There was a moderate attendance.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Genoa, March 2, Trave, from New York.
New York, March 2, Manitou, from London.
New York, March 2, Corean, from Glasgow.
Queenstown, March 2, Campania, from New York.

MARCH 1, 1900. ESTABLISHED 1882.

PICTURES.

We call your attention to a new lot of pictures just received for parlors, dining-rooms, bedrooms, dens, etc. For color and beauty and price they cannot be equalled. Our 75c., 85c., $1.25, $1.50 and upwards cannot be purchased elsewhere for double the prices.

One large Bed Lounge, handsomely upholstered in red plush, for $20, actually worth $35.

KAZANJIAN & CO.

Oriental Rugs. Furniture. China.

This Morning's News.

NO BOERS IN SIGHT.

In Full Flight Toward the Free State, Pursued by British.

LONDON, March 2.—The war office has received the following despatch from General Buller, dated at Ladysmith, Friday:

"I find the defeat of the Boers more complete than I had dared to anticipate. This whole district is completely clear of them and except at the top of Van Reenen's pass, where several wagons are visible, I can find no trace of them.

"Their last train left Modder Spruit station about 1 o'clock yesterday, and they then blew up the bridge. They packed their wagons six days ago, moving them to the north of Ladysmith, so that we had no chance of intercepting them; but they have left vast quantities of ammunition of all sorts, herds, grass, camp and individual necessaries. They have got away with all their guns except two."

A Ladysmith despatch says: The Boers are in full flight toward the Free State, and a flying column of Ladysmith troops are pursuing them. The Boers left many wagons and quantities of provisions and ammunition behind them.

A despatch from Aliwal North says: The British camp has been moved here. A heavy rain is falling, the weather is improving, supplies are rapidly arriving and the men are in good health, despite the fact that they have been on half rations for a fortnight.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has sent a quantity of champagne from Kimberley to be drunk to the health of Lord Roberts.

Lord Roberts has published an order thanking the troops for their courage and for the zeal and endurance they have displayed amid the hardships of a forced march. He says that their fortitude and general conduct have been worthy the queen's soldiers.

A slight skirmish occurred six miles southeast, in which Colonel Remington had a horse shot under him. The Boer forces on our front are believed to be under the joint command of Botha, Delarey and Dewet. They are expecting reenforcements from Natal.

The guns that were captured at Paardeberg have been brought here. The rifles captured have, in many cases, scriptural texts engraved upon them, for example: "Lord, strengthen this arm."

It is said that just prior to General Cronje's surrender there was almost a mutiny in the camp.

The Boers have now been definitely located four miles from the British front, their left resting on a high kopje and their right on the river. The burgher force is estimated to number between 5,000 and 6,000.

Lord Roberts wires to the war office from Ashfontein, under date of March 2, as follows:

"I have just returned from paying Kimberley a hurried visit. I was much gratified at finding the enthusiasm among the Kimberley people regarding the care of the sick and wounded. All the public buildings had been converted into hospitals and all the men had been made comfortable.

"I was struck with the friendly manner in which the wounded Boers and our men chatted together upon the experiences of the campaign. It delighted me to see our soldiers sharing their rations and biscuits with the Boer prisoners before they commenced their march for Modder river. Some of the poor fellows were very hungry, after having been half starved in their laager."

AID FOR PORTO RICO.

House Passes the Bill Recommended by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—President McKinley, before going to New York today, greatly relieved the anxious Republicans in Congress by sending in a message recommending the appropriation for the benefit of Porto Rico of all the money collected by the United States through the tariff on Porto Rico products since the Spanish left, which was immediately carried out by the House in a bill passed by 162 yeas to 167 nays, many Democrats being afraid to vote against it, although their leaders opposed it.

The President's plan was kept secret until it was spring upon the House, and completely surprised both sides, but especially the opposition, whose leaders were really dumfounded by it.

President McKinley had been duly impressed with the Republican opposition to the Porto Rico tariff bill and its apparent unpopularity in the country, and summoned several Republican leaders to the White House yesterday and this morning to talk over this plan for bringing about a better state of feeling, which they all approved. Incidentally, it gave him an opportunity of publicly and officially rawhiding himself with the Congressional leaders on the Porto Rico bill, which they were peculiarly desirous to have him do. His message was designed to make the impression that Porto Rico urgently needed revenue, and that, pending the passage of the Porto Rico tariff bill, it would be generous for the United States to contribute to Porto Rico public improvements, educational and other needs, the money taken by the United States in tariff taxes on Porto Rico products since October 18, 1898, now amounting to more than $2,000,000.

The Republicans in the House were delighted, and the Democrats at first disconcerted when the message was read, and Representative Cannon followed it up promptly with a bill to carry this recommendation into effect, for which he demanded immediate consideration, which the Democratic leader, Mr. Richardson, did not care to oppose. Both sides saw that the President had given a turn to the matter which helped the Republicans, and which the Democrats found it difficult to criticise effectively. The Democratic leaders found it impossible to consolidate their forces against it, even on a division, and on a yea and nay vote, which followed, the majority for it increased from 24 to 55.

The bill will be passed by the Senate, according to an arrangement which the President made with Senator Allison, chairman of the "steering committee," and Senator Foraker, chairman of the Porto Rico committee, at a conference which they had with him this morning.

It is, of course, entirely in the line of treating Porto Rico as a dependency and the Porto Ricans as dependents for the time being, but it is hoped that it will diminish the unpopularity of the Porto Rico tariff and facilitate its passage through the Senate.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mrs. Burke of Bristol Ferry is to go to New York next week, to spend two weeks with her cousin, Mrs. C. F. Wendell.

Mrs. E. J. Soules left for Utica Friday, called there by an unfavorable turn in the sickness of an invalid brother.

Mrs. Clara E. Dennis went to Providence Friday to spend a few days with her daughter, Miss Fannie P. Dennis, who has been quite ill again, although not alarmingly so.

Mrs. William N. Randall, who has been guest of Mr. and Mrs. Perry G. Randall, returned to Providence Friday.

Mr. Isaac S. Cole will leave for Denver, Col., Monday, on a business trip, accompanied by a friend.

A large number of Portsmouth people visited Fall River Friday.

Dr. Rufus Crittenden has gone to his home in Haverhill, Mass., where he will remain for a few days.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A SOCIETY WOMEN'S CLUB IN NEW YORK.

There is a movement on foot in New York for the building in that city, in the neighborhood of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, of a structure to contain a gymnasium, shooting gallery, bowling alley, and billiard room for the exclusive use of women, and the projectors of the building have also in mind a summer annex within an easy distance of the city. It is said that Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and other prominent women have promised their support to this movement under certain conditions. Little of late has been heard of the projected women's club, in which the Misses Hewitt were said to be interested, and which it was planned should occupy a house on lower Lexington avenue. Clubs designed for women exclusively have been several times projected in New York, but in no case have as yet been successful.—[New York Times.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Barge Gen. Wiley, which foundered off Narragansett Pier last Sunday morning, drowning five persons, arrived at Providence yesterday afternoon. She was towed from Dutch Island harbor by tug Navigator, which had previously pumped her out at Dutch Island. The wrecked barge will be taken on at the dry dock at once, and repaired. It is not believed that the hull of the Wiley is severely injured, as she did not leak badly enough to be in danger of sinking while towing up the bay. She is down by the head, as the coal remaining on board is all forward.

Yesterday was the sixty-third wedding anniversary of Captain and Mrs. Augustus N. Miller of Warren. They were married March 2, 1837, and celebrated their golden wedding anniversary 13 years ago. They reside in a large house on Hope street near St. Michael's Church. This house was built in 1807 by Rev. David A. Leonard, grandfather of Secretary of State John Hay. Rev. Mr. Leonard was at one time postmaster of Bristol. Mrs. Miller is at present in feeble health, and the couple did not celebrate their sixty-third anniversary.

An industrious housebreaker yesterday morning upset the quiet of Elmwood and Christian Hill, Providence, by his bold manoeuvres. He sacked five residences in broad daylight and while scarcely several persons managed to escape and to continue his nefarious vocation. The boldness with which the criminal did his work and his manner even when detected in the commission of the crime are the cause of the alarm that has spread through the residential sections of the West Side. The robber was a negro, and judging from the descriptions given the same person did the five jobs reported, and may be others that have not been put on the list.

The Lathers' Unions of Providence and Pawtucket are looking forward hopefully to recession on the part of the contractors to their demands for increased compensation. They have given notice that they will require 20 cents a bundle instead of 15 cents, after May 1. This is for what is termed four-nail work, and for every nail over that an additional cent will be required. The contractors are urging that business is not brisk enough at the present time, and the lathers are ready to concede that point, as they already have by fixing the time for the advance at May 1, which is about the time the spring work opens.

The supreme court yesterday decided that Mrs. Mary S. Howland, one of the wealthy Hoppin family residents of Providence for a century or more, must pay taxes in that city. Mrs. Howland was assessed on personal property valued at some $85,000. She claimed residence in the south, while her husband continued to live in Providence and to manage a local business. The court holds that a married woman cannot acquire a domicle other than that of her husband. Mrs. Howland in consequence must pay $807.50 a year as long as her husband remains in Providence.

Hon. Charles E. Gorman, ex-United States district attorney, wants $30,000 from the executors of the late rubber king, Joseph Banigan. Suit was begun some time ago, and yesterday there was a hearing in the appellate division of the supreme court in Providence. Mr. Gorman claims that he rendered legal services in the contest against the estate by the widow and thereby saved the estate a million or two. The executors allege that Mr. Gorman did not render such services, but that he merely assisted another attorney, who did the greater part of the work. The executors resist the attempt of Mr. Gorman to lay the estate open to public view, to show its real extent, and assert that the disclosures would be vexatious and oppressive in the extreme. They do not think the private affairs of the rubber king should be shown in order to help Lawyer Gorman to make out his case. The case was held for advisement. Suits against the estate for $1,100,000 are also pending.

A meeting of Cigar Makers' Union 94 was held in Pawtucket last night, which Michael Raphael of New York, representing the Cigar Makers' International Union, attended in the interests of the further organization of the cigar makers of the state. Pawtucket now has the only union in the state. A meeting will be held Sunday in Providence, at which all the various labor organizations will be represented, in the interest of an eight-hour day and a general increase in wages.

UNITED STATES BUILDING THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

Three great engineering feats, now in the minds of three leading nations, promise to alter the commercial and diplomatic conditions of the world. One is the transcontinental canal route across Central America. Another is the African Cape-to-Cairo railway of Cecil Rhodes. The third is the Trans-Siberian railway of the czar. The first and second of these are hardly beyond the stage of contemplation. They will be known as twentieth century feats. The last, however, is a nineteenth century fact: it is well under way. European powers are watching its progress attentively: for it is recognized that, in spite of the peace conference suggested by its projector, it contains all the essentials for a great diplomatic coup—a ruse of "the man who walks like a bear" to secure ultimately his slice in the partition of the East. Just now, too, it is of even more interest to the people of this country than the isthmian canal, because, abstractly speaking, the Trans-Siberian railroad is being built in the United States.

Let the latter proposition be explained first. The contracts for the equipment of the Siberian road are being given to American firms. Carnegie and the Maryland Steel Company are to supply the rails; Baldwin Locomotive Works are working night and day on the locomotives; the Pressed Steel Car Company is to supply freight car bodies; Westinghouse and another New York firm will make the air-brakes and the electrical apparatus; the bridges are being made at Sparrow Point, Md. Stationary engines and other features of the machine shop equipment have been made in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Schenectady and other American cities. Altogether this means the employment of an army of American workmen and the influx from Europe of many thousands of dollars.

Furthermore, the adoption of these American made goods means that many of the future necessarily will be bought from this country. In practice it is found much cheaper for a foreign country to replace a broken driving wheel, for instance, from the original maker, who keeps it in stock, than it is to make the wheel abroad. This applies to most of the equipment. So the effect of these Siberian contracts is highly cumulative.—[Theodore Waters, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

A Sore Spot
Disappears at once when rubbed with JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. It stops the fire to inflammation in any part of the body. For 90 years it has been a household remedy famous for the care of coughs, colds, sprains, bruises—nearly 150 ailments and diseases.
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
should be kept on hand for emergencies. Two sizes 25c. and 50c. Write for free book on "Treatment of Diseases." I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

A PILL A DAY
One of Parson's Pills every day for a week will do more to cure Biliousness, Sick Headache and Constipation, and all Liver and Bowel Complaints, than a whole box of irritating, drastic pills or remedies.
Put up in glass phials, boxed, 25c.
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EMBALMER.
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For the Cheapest and Most Desirable
Upon leaving town for a few weeks or permanently, you should have the
Newport Journal
Mailed to you. Orders taken for one week or one year, and mailed to an address in the United States, postage paid.

For Ladies' Waists.
We offer an entirely new fabric for ladies' waists, resembling all-over tucking, in grey, white, black, lemon, blue and heliotrope.
Price 25c. per yard.
The largest assortment of French flannels ever shown in this city.
Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,
204 THAMES STREET.

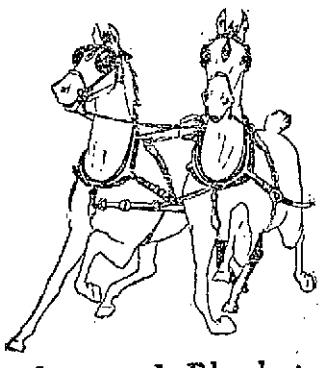
Have You Decided
To fit up your old wheel or trade for a new one? We can help you in either case. Call and get prices and see the new models at
G. G. & A. H. POPPLE'S, 134 Bellevue Avenue.

CLOTHING.

Empire Laundry.
Hand Work Only. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Orders left at the laundry, 155 Prospect Hill Street, or at 126 and 171 Thames Street, will receive prompt attention.

What Ails the Glasses.

Sometimes the wearer of glasses rubs and rubs to polish them in order to remove that blurry sensation. That blur does not come from the glass but does come because the glasses are not the ones fated to the eye. To avoid further trouble you should change them. Get those that fit. I provide perfect-fitting glasses for imperfect eyes.
L. N. VAUGHAN,
Refracting and Dispensing Optician,
88 BROADWAY, NEWPORT.



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Stable Blankets from 75c. up.
—AT—
HENRY BIESEL & SONS'
256 & 258 THAMES STREET.

Path Gravel.
BLUE CRUSHED STONE PATH GRAVEL. THERE IS NONE BETTER, NONE HANDSOMER, NONE THAT WILL WEAR BETTER, AND ONLY ONE PLACE YOU CAN GET IT. ADDRESS PECKHAM BROS., MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

Winter Board for Horses.
Practicing veterinary in full charge of stable. 15 acre paddock perfectly smooth and no barbed wire. Stable ventilation perfect. For further particulars apply at BATEMAN'S.

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Alarm Clocks
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GLAZIER'S, the Jeweler
90 SPRING STREET.
RINGS set with Diamonds, Sapphires and Rubies.

"Lamson & Hubbard" HATS.
For two weeks only
I will sell "Lamson & Hubbard" Hats for $1.50. Regular price $2.50.
NEIL McLENNAN,
265 Thames St., U. S. Hotel Building

Covert Overcoatings,
Plain, herringbone and diamond check finish, suitable for early spring.
EDWARD OTTO
244 Thames St.

Speaking of Dress,
Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers, or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?
Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.
J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.
JUST ARRIVED.
Car of Wheat
$26 per ton.
$1.35 per cwt.
The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,
Commercial Wharf.

Hay, Grain and Straw, Salt, etc.
D. Shanahan, Commercial Wharf.

BARRELS, KEGS, CASKS and SALT
At wholesale and retail.
HENRY A. THORNDIKE,
NEWPORT, NEW BEDFORD, BROCKTON, WAKEFIELD.

Jewelry!
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
Dumb-bell Cuff Buttons, gold and gold plated; some with small diamonds; very low prices. Ladies' Guard Watch Chains, very fine Brooch Pins, with PEARLS, DIAMONDS and OPALS. Rings with solitaire diamonds at the old prices. Now is the time to BUY DIAMONDS for the prices have risen considerably.
E. C. Blaine's, 245 Thames street.

COAL AND WOOD.

A Cosy Fire On a Winter Evening
Is comfortable and cheery, and when it is made from our superior
CHATTAROI COAL!
It can be built quickly and is economical and satisfactory.
If you have not already tried it, leave your order and we will fill it promptly.
The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Don't neglect your coal bin because the winter seems over. These are chilly days and the season of sneezes and snuffles. Our COAL is of best quality, clean and dry. Try it.
PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,
311 Thames Street. Perry Mill Wharf.

DRUGGISTS.
Try Downing's
Special Compound
For that Cough and Hack.
This preparation will positively cure coughs, colds, influenza, and all affections of the throat and lungs.
PREPARED ONLY BY
DOWNING BROTHERS,
PHARMACISTS,
42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Homœopathic Remedies.
A full line of Boericki & Taiel's Humphrey's, Munyon's and Bronco Remedies. Also Humphrey's Veterinary Remedies always in stock.
GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist,
106 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry.
A sure and speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs.
JAMES T. WRIGHT, Pharmacist.
22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Old No. 146. New No. 226 THAMES STREET.

Special Cut Prices
For the month of FEBRUARY in the following goods:
CROCKERY
In Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets.
Glassware, Lamps, etc.
Horse Blankets, Robes, etc., etc.
Owing to the continued warm weather we are selling these goods at less than cost.
Poultry Supplies of All Kinds.
—AT—
THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO'S,
10-23 BROADWAY, NEWPORT.
Call for our Seed Catalogue for 1900.

SECOND-HAND
2-Horse Lumber Wagon
FOR SALE.
J. R. Bachelier, Langley's Wharf.

AWNINGS
—TRY—
Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue
Telephone 144-L

AMERICA'S PARTHENON.

United States Museum of Living History and Court of All Nations.

More than 14 years ago Mr. H. A. Spaulding of New York, while on a trip through Europe, conceived a most stupendous and dignified monument to the peace and education of America and the world. For 14 years he has kept his idea always present, working it out generally and with infinite detail, until now, on the threshold of the twentieth century, it is ready for the building.

Mr. Spaulding calls his idea the United States Museum of Living History and Court of All Nations. The pre-eminent idea is educational, a step beyond the national and international expositions of the past, the culmination of all great expositions. As the South Kensington Museum punctuated Great Britain's Crystal Palace Exposition, and from out the Columbian Exposition grew the Field Columbian Museum, so would the United States Museum of Living History be a monument to all the expositions that have gone before it. It would be America's Parthenon, a worthy and abiding monument to its ever accumulating evidences of the great part this country is destined to play in the story of all nations.

That there could be no more fitting spot for such a monument than New York, the metropolis of the country and the second city of the world, there can be no doubt. New York must always remain the great representative of the country in the making of contemporary history. In the past its artistic and intellectual life has been more or less dwarfed by its commercial vigor. Lately the consolidation of its three great libraries, the splendid university buildings rising on the heights of the Hudson, the Acropolis of the New World; a growing and wholesome taste in literature, art, architecture and music, are the potent signs that New York is not lacking in the elements that make a city really great by the world's standards.

It is proposed by Mr. Spaulding that if such a museum be built by the munificence of an individual, or jointly by a number of individuals, it should be under the control of a board of directors, of which the President of the United States and the governors of the several states of the Union should be ex-officio members. The other members, could they be selected today, should, in his estimation, be such men as Levi P. Morton, John D. Rockefeller, Henry G. Marquand, J. Pierpont Morgan, D. O. Mills, Samuel D. Babcock, Charles L. Tiffany, William L. Strong, George Gould, Chauncey M. Depew, H. B. Hyde, Andrew Carnegie, William C. Whitney, George Vanderbilt, H. O. Havemeyer, John W. Mackay, Collis P. Huntington, W. M. Kingsland, John Jacob Astor, the presidents of the universities of Harvard, Yale, Chicago, Princeton, Columbia, Johns Hopkins and Pennsylvania and Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States. Such a board will have the power to perpetuate itself by the election of new members to replace those deceased or resigned.

The plans for the structure that is embodied in this idea have been drawn by Mr. George H. Post, who has grasped the conception of Mr. Spaulding admirably and has reproduced it with fitting dignity.

That the reader may more readily understand the largeness of the idea, it is well to give a few of the proportions of the building, which are as follows:

Ground covered, about 9½ acres.

Length and width of building, 520 feet.

Floor surface of rotunda, entrance halls, eight inner and outer galleries, first floor, including stair halls and second story, in all, 182,344 square feet.

Picture lines in the rotunda and in the galleries, in all 6,600 feet.

The cubic contents of the building to be 17,750,555 cubic feet, of which more than 4,500,000 cubic feet are below the first floor.

The ground form of the building to be a cross, emblematic of Christianity, superposed on a circle symbolic of the world and eternity.

It is proposed that the site of the building be on Riverside Drive. The building is to be constructed of gray granite and marble, in circular form, 800 feet in diameter, enclosing five circular galleries, as follows: Two concentric circular galleries on the main floor, having together a width of 125 feet; two below these and one above the outer gallery. The outer circular gallery is thus to have two stories above the ground, the inner circular gallery one story. The outer circular gallery is to be known as the Grand Court of All Nations, the inner circular gallery to be known as the States' Court. The circular galleries are to be intersected, diametrically, on the ground floor by four wings at right angles to each other, each having a length of 800 feet, a width of 200 feet and a height of 35 feet. These wings are to be known, respectively, as Donors' Hall, the Hall of Literature, the Hall of Religion and the Hall of Gifts. They are to be surmounted at their intersection by a central and open dome, rising to a height of 404 feet, having at its base a diameter of 250 feet. The gallery enclosed by the circular base of the dome is to be known as the Court of Honor.

The wing facing west is to front on a broad esplanade of such size as to permit the deploying of troops, and stretching between the west entrance and the Hudson river. At the end of this esplanade nearest the Hudson is to be erected an arch to be known as the Arch of Victories. From this arch a broad flight of steps lead to the river side, where a dock would be constructed large enough to allow battleships and seagoing vessels to touch with safety. That, in brief, is a general description of Mr. Spaulding's idea.

The approach to the museum from the river would be most striking and magnificent. A great dock of granite, 1,000 feet long, stretches along the Hudson with two curved arms reaching out into its waters, typifying the open arms of America hospitably spread to welcome the hosts of the world.

Curved platforms, termed grand esplanades, skirt the dock and its arms, and are reached by broad steps from the dock. The dock is large enough to accommodate the largest steamer afloat, and forms a fitting spot on which to receive the country's distinguished guests. There are to be landings, also, for launches and smaller river craft. The outer ends of the curved esplanades are to be formed by two pavilions, treated symbolically, surrounded by balustrade and lined with pillars and flagstaffs. In the centre, at the meeting of the grand esplanades, is to stand a colossal statue of Columbus.

The assembly court, further up, forms the roof, and extends over a station for the railroad line skirting the Hudson. In the reception of distinguished guests this court is planned as the place of meeting of the escort. The central landing, abutting on the cross driveway, is reached by grand stairways. This is converted into a court of honor by means of groups of statuary, and a bridge springs across the drive at a height of 30 or 40 feet to the upper level of a terrace, from which a broad flight of steps rises to the main floor of the building of the Museum of Living History, a height of 100 to 150 feet above the surface of the river. The lines of this dock and approach to the building are simple, but its proportions are magnificent, and it typifies in its humble dignity and grandeur the first impression America gives to the outside world.

It may be well here to speak of the eastern approach to the building from the Boulevard. This is accomplished by broad flights of steps and gradients. Fronting the building is to be a large group of statuary, backed by a sweeping semi-circular walk lined on either side by trees. Twin fountains mark the two ends of this promenade, which springs from just inside of two entering streets from the east and cuts the Boulevard. At these points are to be placed statuary. From the highest level of the terrace on which the museum stands, at its four corners, and laid in a direction north and south, are to be inclined planes to two roadways skirting the north and south sides of the building, whence the building may be approached. These are to be decorated with fountains, balustrades and statuary.

In the building itself the grand court of honor is to be devoted to the United States, which would be thus surrounded by all the nations of earth. Set in a circle around the base of the great dome would rise 20 titanic columns, and in the centre of the floor a figure of heroic size, emblematic of Liberty and Progress. Back of the columns, around this central court, are to be hung the portraits of every President of the United States in chronological order, that of the ruling President to hang opposite the southern grand entrance. Around the upper gallery, beneath the dome, are to hang the portraits of the ruling governors of the various states, disposed in the order of their admission to the Union, and of the various territories, these portraits to be presented or loaned to the museum by the state governments, and to be returned to their possession on the election of each new governor. The windows in the drum of the dome are to represent, in stained glass, the great seals of the states.

The two floors of the outer gallery, to be divided by radial lines into halls, will make in the entire circle 72 halls. These are to be devoted one to each of the accredited nations of the globe. Opposite the entrance of each hall is to be hung the portrait of the ruler of the nation to which it is assigned. It is designed that these portraits shall be painted by the representative portrait artist of the country from which it comes, and to be a gift to the museum. As new rulers come into power their portraits would take the place of their predecessors, which would then go into another gallery in the Hall of Gifts, which would thus, in time, grow to be a historic portrait gallery without rival in the world. Each of these national halls would be furnished and ornamented in a style typical of the country. Its walls would show pictures of its people at work in the fields and shops and engaged in their national amusements. The floor space would contain specimens of its art, its handicrafts, its utensils, weapons and implements. Its archives would contain a vast amount of information regarding its geography, its geology, population, laws, religion, government, costumes, scenery, books, classes, jails and reformatory plans, hospital and fire systems, charities, military, currency and banking systems, flags and everything that would be valuable educationally. Each hall would, in short, be a composite picture of the nation occupying it, to be added to, keeping pace with national progress and development.

The inner circular gallery is to be divided in radial lines on its two stories, forming in each segment 14 halls, seven in each story, making in all 56 halls. One of these halls would be devoted to each state and territory in the United States. The interior work of each of these chambers is to be, as far as possible, of the wood and stone native to the state, and over its door to be its arms and on its walls its flags, while within, disposed as a frieze, will be portraits of all its past governors. Each hall will be a state headquarters for consultation and reception committees. The floor space of each hall is to be used as a permanent exhibit of the state. The information to be gained in each hall would be similar to that found in the halls of the nations.

The gallery belowe the outer segment, comprising the Grand Court of All Nations, is to be known as the Gallery of Sculpture. Its floor is to be laid in mosaics from ancient to modern times. The ceiling would do for the art of the fresco painter, while the windows would be a comprehensive history of stained glass workmanship in all ages. The gallery is to contain reproductions of the best specimens of ancient and modern sculpture, and a portion is to be devoted to the continual exposition of pieces judged worthy by a committee, thus inaugurating a perpetual salon of sculpture.

The ground floor of the east wing, Donors' Hall, is to contain life-size figures in bronze of those men whose munificence would make possible such a museum. And in this wing would be the offices of the president, secretary and those officially connected with the museum and its management.

The south wing, the Hall of Literature, is to consist of a universal library, made up of the representative literature of all nations and all tongues and volumes in each language, to be accompanied by all available translations, critiques and monographs obtainable, making it a compendium of all libraries of the world. Each nation would contribute to this world library its own literary offerings. The upper floor of the wing is to be devoted to music, which would contain a collection of musical instruments of all nations and all times, together with a special library of music and a manuscript collection. The basement would contain a hall for scientific lectures, a chemical laboratory, etc.

The wing that would face the west would contain the Hall of Religion, in which would be exhibited representations of the various methods of worship, ancient and modern, prevailing in Europe, Asia, America, Africa, Australia and Oceanica. It would contain alcoves showing the different temples of sects and religions, marriages, burials, tombs, idols and insignia, the upper story being devoted to religious paintings. The basement, facing the broad esplanade, is to consist of a chamber to be devoted to public ceremonials of a national character, flanked by a mortuary chapel, in which the remains of the great dead might lie in state. This hall would be the Pantheon of America's eastern empire.

The ground floor of the wing that would face the north would be devoted to the housing of imperial and royal gifts from all the nations of the world. These would be types of the highest excellence attained in the various branches of art, such as the silver and gold smiths, the jewelers, copper, brass and iron workers, mosaic painters, potters, wood and ivory the choicest handiwork of the world—carvers, glassworkers and engravers—each specimen bearing the signature and deed of gift from the ruler who presents it. The gifts of royalty are no ordinary gifts.

In the fulfilment of this project about $20,000,000 will be required. Mr. Spaulding is of the opinion that this sum could be subscribed by the rich men of the country—"the merchant princes" of America—but he would be more gratified if it would come from the whole people in such amounts as each could afford. However, the accomplishment of it would be speedier and surer if it could be built by large sums subscribed by the merchant princes.—[New York Herald.

Ensign A. S. C. Smith is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Glacier, and Ensign W. R. Saxton, from the Glacier and ordered to the Princeton.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach received it without distress. 1 the price of coffee. 15c and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

THE OLD BOOKS.

They are gray with the gray of ages,
Borrowed, and begged, and sold;
Thumb-marked of saints and sages
In the scholarly days of old.
Rose leaves prest for a lover
Rest in their pages dim,
Though silent centuries cover
All that is left of him.

And I feel, in the library's shadows,
With this ghostly company,
The breath of forgotten meadows
And the centuries over me!
And when twilight bells are calling—
When the day with its strifes is o'er—
There are ghostly footsteps falling
Faint on the library floor.

Singers, and saints and sages—
In the fame of a name we trust,
But the time will cover our pages,
As even our tombs, with dust,
For here, in the library's shadows,
Where the famed and fameless be,
I roam in forgotten meadows,
With the centuries over me!

—[Atlanta Constitution.

POVERTY.

Fair my estate at morn to see,
I had at eve the selfsame store;
Yet fate that day had beggared me,
Since hope could I count mine no more.

—[Arlo Bates, in March Century.

FANCIES.

In a little faro bank
His all he trusted;
The bank is running still—
But he is busted.

—[Chicago News.

"Any new features at the musicale?"

"Oh, yes; Mr. Brisque sang 'Old Kentucky Home' with a pistol obligato."—[Indianapolis Journal.

Edith—He says if I don't marry him he—he doesn't know what he will do!

Ethel—Ah! has the poor fellow no trade?—[Puck.

Yellow journal proprietor—Do you know the truth when you see it?

Reporter (proudly)—No, sir!

"Then how are you going to avoid it?"—[Life.

"You may have one wish," said the good fairy, "and it shall be granted."

"Well," said Johnny Wise, "I wish that I may have everything I want."—[Chicago News.

"I should not think such a prominent man would care to have a cheap cigar named after him."

"Why not? He likes to have his name in every one's mouth."—[Brooklyn Life.

Belle—I wouldn't marry the best man on earth.

Clare—I guess you wouldn't. He has promised me he'll never marry again, even if I should die.—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

She—How very uncomfortable it must feel to have a mustache on one's lip.

He—Perhaps you wouldn't think so if—

She—Why, it isn't so bad, after all.—[Chicago News.

"Jenkins is such a confounded bore! He's just been telling me at great length that he intends to try his hand at literature."

"Well, that can't do much harm. The public can always get away from a bore who writes."—[Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Green—You told me those eggs were fresh. I found no less than three rotten ones in the dozen.

Farmer Gray—That bears out what I told my wife. The hen that laid those eggs, you see, stole her nest instead of depositing them in the regular nest. A hen that will steal her nest is equal to palming off bad eggs for good ones.—[Boston Transcript.

An East Indian prince, on his first visit to this country, suffered so continuously from cold that he contracted pneumonia and died. He was cremated and after being some 10 minutes in the crematory an attendant opened a small slide in the side of the furnace to note the result. The prince was sliting bolt upright on the slab, and shouted: "Shut that door!"—[Life.

MENU FOR MONDAY.

The lives of men who have always been growing are strewn along their whole course with the things they have learned to do without.—[Anon.

Breakfast.
Oatmeal and Cream.
Stewed Tomatoes.
Broiled Veal Kidneys.
Peach Marmalade. Toast. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Spaghetti with Black Butter Sauce.
Anchovy Salad.
Bread and Butter Sandwiches.

Dinner.
Puree of Lima Beans.
Sardines. Celery. Radishes.
Roast Loin of Pork.
Barbe de Capucine Salad.
Baked Apples. Whipped Cream.
Coffee.

Barbe de Capucine. Take two bunches of clear white, fresh barbe de capucine, clean and wipe them carefully and thoroughly, but do not wash the salad as it loses its taste and is rendered too soft to use; cut it into three shreds and place in the salad bowl. Mix well in a wooden salad spoon two spoonfuls of vinegar, half a pinch of salt and one-third of a pinch of pepper and pour it over the salad; then add one spoonful of oil, mix well and serve immediately.

Black Butter Sauce. Warm one ounce of good butter until it becomes brown, add six parsley leaves, heat again for one minute, then throw in five drops of vinegar. Pour into a sauce bowl and serve.

PERSONALS.

....Congressman Sydney Epes of Virginia died at the Garfield Hospital, Washington, last night. Mr. Epes was ill but a short time, having attended the session of the House Wednesday. He was born in 1865, was a journalist, and had served in the legislature of Virginia, in the Fifty-fifth Congress until unseated by the Republicans, and in the present Congress. He was a Democrat.

....John Addison Porter, secretary to President McKinley, has completed a collection of crayon-portrait photographs of his predecessors in the White House, to be hung in the secretary's office. There are 25 portraits in all.

....The pope yesterday afternoon received in the throne room the members of the sacred college and the Roman prelates, who presented His Holiness with congratulations upon the occasion of his birthday. The pontiff's reply was read by Mgr. Misciatelli. After thanking the prelates for their wishes as to his health, the pope dwelt on the divine mercy, "which sometimes makes use of the weakest to guide, during many years, Peter's bark."

NAVAL NOTES.

Commander W. H. Everett is detached from the Culgoa and ordered to the Glacier, and Lieutenant Commander M. E. Hall is detached from the Glacier and ordered to the Culgoa.

Commander George Cowie is ordered to report for temporary duty on the Pensacola and sail for Manila.

Lieutenant Commander W. M. Irwin is detached from the Marietta and ordered to the naval station at Cavite.

Lieutenant P. N. Olmstead is detached from the branch hydrographic office at Portland, Oregon, and assigned to the Philadelphia.

Lieutenant G. M. McCormick is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Bennington; Lieutenant F. M. Bostwick, from the Bennington and ordered to the Marietta; Lieutenant F. R. Payne, from the Monadnock and ordered to the Pampanga; Lieutenant R. H. Leigh, from the Pampanga and ordered to the Oregon; Lieutenant W. S. Hogg, from the Celtic and ordered to the Monocacy; Lieutenant H. G. McFarland, from the Celtic and ordered to the Brooklyn; Lieutenant York Stirling, from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Celtic, and Lieutenant A. A. McCully, from the Peorel and ordered to the Helena.

Boatswain Dominick Glynn is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Celtic.

United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which sailed from Hampton Roads February 9, loaded with exhibits from the United States for the Paris exposition, has arrived at Rouen, France. A deputation from the chamber of commerce visited the vessel to offer greetings to Commander Mackenzie. The latter afterward called on the prefect, the commander of the Rouen army corps and various other notable men of the city.

A firm of ship brokers in New York is trying to purchase torpedo boat Somers, which made such a poor showing on its recent trial. The firm states that it cannot make public the name of its client, but it is believed in naval circles that the latter is one of the South or Central American republics. The Somers is valuable only for harbor defense. The proposition will be referred to the naval board on construction, which has just recommended the sale of tank ship Arethusa and yachts Restless and Mayflower.

Lieutenant C. H. Hayes is detached from duty on the Pensacola and ordered to the Asiatic station.

Naval Cadet G. C. Sweet is ordered to duty as watch and division officer on the Philadelphia.

Carpenter W. H. Squires is ordered to duty at the Crescent shipyard at Elizabethport, N. J.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Murphy is ordered to duty at the navy yard at Pensacola.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold is detached from the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to the hospital at Norfolk yard for treatment.

Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan is ordered home and to await orders.

Carpenter F. J. Simmons is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., for duty in the department of construction and repair.

Lieutenant J. L. Jaynes is detached from the Independence and ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola, and then to the Asiatic station.

The further increase by the acquisition of three more Spanish gunboats of Admiral Watson's naval force in the Philippines, as reported by the admiral, will, it is believed, make it possible for the Navy Department at an early day to recall some of the larger vessels now in the Philippines. There is no longer any need for armored vessels in the Philippines, for these little gunboats are really more effective for the suppression of illicit communications between the islands. The Oregon and monitors Monterey and Monadnock, being without any protective sheathing, rapidly foul and deteriorate in the warm waters of the China sea, and as their personnel is very much needed to man some of the new ships which must be commissioned, it is probable they will soon be ordered home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. W. Olcott is detached from the recruiting rendezvous at Detroit, and ordered home to wait orders.

Are Your Kidneys Sick?

Here is an Easy Way to Find Out.

Be sure you need medicine before you take it, but having once found out that you need it—lose no time in getting the best. If it's for the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder or Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Chronic Constipation, or the sickness peculiar to women, the best is Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and a very simple way to find out if you need it, is to put some urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand 24 hours; if it then has a sediment or a milky, cloudy appearance; if it is ropy or stringy, pale or discolored, you do not need a physician to tell you that, you should take Favorite Remedy at once. It speedily cures such dangerous symptoms as pain in the back, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, burning, scalding pain in passing water, the staining of linen by your urine and all the unpleasant and dangerous effects produced on the system by the use of whiskey and beer. All druggists sell Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy at $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

By a special and particular arrangement with the manufacturers, our readers can try this grand medicine absolutely free. By simply sending your full name and postoffice address to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y., mentioning this paper, when a trial bottle of Favorite Remedy, together with a pamphlet of valuable medical advice, will be sent you by mail postpaid.

The publishers of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

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Typewriting Machine.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT

322 THAMES ST., NEWPORT, R. I.

Broadway Seed and Hardware Store.

I have always on hand a full stock of Hardware, Tin-ware and Wooden ware; also Ice Skates and Roller Skates, Snow Shovels, in wood or steel. Also Winter Bulbs for the house—such as Lily of the Valley, Hyacinths, Chinese Lilies and Narcissus, Rubber Plants, Palms, Boston Sword Ferns, etc. Sheep Fertilizer, Jadoo Fibre and Plantine, to make your plants grow.

—AT—

H. L. DeBLOIS'S,
80 BROADWAY, SMITH'S BLOCK.

NOTICE!

1,000 Chinese Primroses, all in full bloom, must be sold for half price

To make room for spring plants. This is your time, ladies, to decorate your windows for a small price. Come quick for they will sell fast.

HASS, 234 Thames Street.

EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW

That I REPAIR Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Cash Registers, Typewriters, Engines, Boilers, and all kinds of machinery, at my new shop, 6 Marlboro street. Now is the time to have your wheel put in order for spring. Send me a postal of your wants. I will call and give your order prompt attention.

GEO. W. SMITH,
MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER.
6 MARLBORO STREET.

Make the Hair Grow

With warm shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Have Beautiful Hair," free.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 8 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Eat Drink and Be Merry

TAKE

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL REMEDY.

SEMIT TABLETS

And You'll Feel All Right in the Morning

Refuse Substitutes. Get Semit

INSTRUCTION.

Do You Wish a Good Business Position?

There are places for all who are capable. We will prepare you for a good position and help you get it too. Expense moderate. You can begin any time. Sessions day and evening. Get full particulars.

NEWPORT BUSINESS COLLEGE,
1 Washington Square.
A. M. SHEED, Prin.

MISS OPITZ,

Of Dresden and New York, offers her services as

Instructress in Piano and German.

Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 31 Clarke street. Refers to former patrons in Newport and New York.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARGAINS

—IN—

Ladies' Shoes.

We have nearly every size and width on our regular $2.50 Dongola and Box Calf Shoes, Lace and Button. In order to close out the lot, we mark them at

$1.98.

A Twenty-Four Foot Counter for Sale.

Norman,

160 THAMES STREET.

Bargains.

Men's and women's heavy boots, lace and button, at greatly reduced prices.

REGULAR STOCK OF

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

214 THAMES STREET

The Old Reliable Shoe Store,

136 THAMES STREET,

Is still here, doing business on the good old principle of 100c. worth for a dollar in Medium footwear for Men, Women and Children, and doing the most up-to-date Renovating and Repairing in the city.

M. S. HOLM.

Agency for White Star, Anchor and Dominion Lines. Atlantic Steamship Co.'s Tickets and Drafts for sale.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

NEW

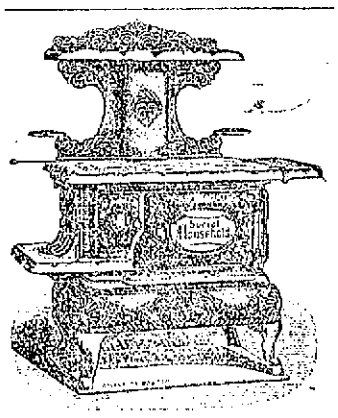
Carpets and Mattings,

For season of 1900, just received.

J. W. Horton & Co.,

42 CHURCH STREET.

J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.



Household Stoves and Ranges

Are the handsomest, best-working, and most durable. Ranges from $12 to $45. A large and excellent line of heaters, from $2.50 to $25. Also a very good assortment of second-hand stoves from $2 to $15.

Dinner sets from $7.50 to $12, and a full line of housefurnishing goods generally.

JAMES F. MARDEN,

3 Cottrell Block, 328 Thames Street.

CORRIGAN'S
BAGGAGE AND FREIGHT
EXPRESS,

Rear 173 Thames Street.

FURNITURE MOVING.
HEAVY TRUCKING.

Telephone 290-3.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

FOR RENT.

Coles Estate, Bellevue Ave. and Dixon St

This fine Bellevue avenue property will be put in thorough order and attractively furnished.

It is offered for rent for next season only, because present owner will occupy "Rhua House."

DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE.

JOHN WHIPPLE,

Real Estate and Insurance.

FOR SALE.

Cottage House and Stable, 5 Hall Avenue.

Cottage, 6 rooms, all in good order.

Price $2,600.

WM. G. WARD, JR.,
Sole agent.

For Sale,

AT JAMESTOWN,

TWO FARMS,

Each containing 60 acres, on the west shore, one for $3,000 and the other for $3,700.

House lots, containing 5,000 square feet, $150 each. Sewer and water.

APPLY TO

C. T. KNOWLES.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

INSURANCE

Of every description written at

Reduced Rates

In strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN,
MERCHANTS BANK

PROVISIONS.

A FULL LINE OF

Fresh Vegetables

AT

Fred B. Coggeshall's,
2 Washington Square.

GREEN PEAS,	OYSTER PLANT.
STRING BEANS,	LETTUCE,
BEET TOPS,	RADISHES,
BRUSSEL SPROUTS,	CUCUMBERS,
DANDELIONS,	TOMATOES,
SPINACH,	RHUBARB.

ALSO RIPE STRAWBERRIES.

SELECTED

Rhode Island Turkeys

FRESH TABLE EGGS A SPECIALTY.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

DEERFOOT FARM

Sausage,
Bacon,
Cream

—AT—

The Sea Side Market.

SOFAS,
Hair Stuffed. **LOUNGES,**
Best material. Good Styles. **COUCHES,**
CHAIRS.

GEO. NASON, 28 MILL ST.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.
T. P. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.

News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00.

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Business Office, down stairs. 17-2.
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs. 17-3.
Publisher's Residence, 24 High Street, 322-4.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the **daily** and **weekly** papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

PORTO RICO FOR THE PORTO RICANS.

The House acted promptly yesterday in passing a bill carrying out the recommendations of President McKinley that all the revenues collected on importations from Porto Rico since the evacuation of the island by Spain in October, 1898, with such as may be received before the adoption of a special tariff as proposed in the bill now before Congress, be appropriated for the use of the people of the island, and the Senate will undoubtedly concur in the measure, thus giving the President means to relieve the distress in Porto Rico. About 10 days ago Major General Davis, governor of the island, made a special report to the President, showing the starving condition of the natives as a result of the hurricane of last year and the unsettled condition of business, and President McKinley authorized the Secretary of War to use the $1,225,000 remaining over from the emergency war fund for this year. General Davis has been directed to utilize the money in clearing up the plantations, so that the farmers may proceed with the raising of crops. This will enable many to go to work at once, and thereby put sufficient money in circulation to temporarily relieve existing suffering.

The use of the money for this purpose is in anticipation of an act of Congress, and an amendment was incorporated in the bill now before the Senate providing for the reimbursement of the United States out of the revenues of the island of any moneys which may have been used for this purpose. The passage of the special act recommended by the President yesterday will give authority for the immediate use of the moneys from revenues for this purpose.

IN KENTUCKY.

Since the death of its author, the Goebel law is shedding its upholders fast. It is such an iniquitous measure that the more decent of the men in whose interests it was made are getting heartily sick of it. The best thinkers of the party acknowledge that it will be for Democratic gain to have it repealed. It had already made a split among the Democrats, and cost the life of their most extraordinary leader, and there is every evidence that the people of Kentucky will never submit peacefully to such an election travesty. The best friends of the Goebel law know it as an attempt to carry elections in favor of one party, whatever the public will may be. It has had its trial, and the present condition of the state of Kentucky is illustrative of its demerits. The fierce and bitter feeling that has been aroused is the fruit by which we can judge it.

There is still such a muddle in the Kentucky legislature, and such a lack of a leader strong enough to lick the weak and warring elements of either party into respectable shape and decision, that it is difficult to see what the near end will be. The most hopeful sign comes with this awakening of some of the Democrats to the folly of thinking to preserve the Goebel law.

WHY NOT AT FORT ADAMS?

The New York Sun highly commends Secretary Root's plan for a war college for army officers, and says that "as the intention of the Secretary seems to incline strongly toward the development of problems of combined operations with the navy, it would seem that Fort Adams, at Newport, might be an excellent place for the permanent location."

The Sun further says: "No time is fixed for the report that will contain the detailed plans, and the experience of the army officers whom Secretary Root has promised to send to the summer session of the Naval War College should be available before the report of the board is made."

The religious census of Philadelphia, which was undertaken by the churches of all creeds, shows that the Roman Catholics have the largest number of families, the Methodist Episcopal churches the next largest, the Protestant Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Baptists about the same number, following in the order named, with the Lutherans next, all the other churches having less than 1,000 families. Over 7,000 families expressed no preference and over 2,000 refused to give the information desired. Forty-three different faiths were reported as being represented among Philadelphia families, including the Buddhist, Latter Day Saints, Ethical Culture, United Greek Catholic, Swedenborgian and Christian Catholic, all these being represented by less than 10 families each. Eleven families confessed themselves to be atheists or agnostics.

While the rest of the world is thinking more or less seriously of the exposition, in Paris itself the main thought is directed to the consideration of how steep a rise in prices will be borne by the intending visitors. The theatres are now in the line of talking of much increased prices of admission. Some of the popular pensions have more than doubled the cost for board and lodging, one very large one having sent word to its American patrons that $5 a day will be the lowest sum taken in exchange for its comforts. It is an excellent year to see a fine fair, but a crowded and expensive year for visiting Europe unless the traveler keeps off the regular routes.

A statement of the imports to Havana, Cuba, for the past year shows that the United States is doing a large share of the business with the island. Of the total value of merchandise imported nearly half came from this country. The value of the gold imports amounted to $8,374,077, of which $7,446,255 came from the United States and only $6,326 from Spain. This country, however, sent less than Spain of the silver imports. The total value of imports of merchandise, gold and silver combined, was $57,295,088, of which $28,123,895 came from the United States, $7,005,419, from Great Britain, $1,576,639 from Germany, $5,384,158 from Spain and $11,195,977 from other countries.

Professor McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary does well to withdraw from his membership in the Presbyterian Church, if his continued presence there was destined to give rise to another famous heresy case. When the views of any clergyman become so at variance with the essential doctrines of his church as to cause friction and disruption therein, it is far better alike for him and for the church that they separate. And still it is doubtless a question whether any church, in moving for a heresy trial, does not bring upon itself greater injury than would be likely to result from a lapse from its own particular faith on the part of any of its leaders or teachers, however prominent.

The centennial of the installation of John Marshall as chief justice of the Supreme Court, which will occur in February next, will be appropriately celebrated if the plans of the American Bar Association are carried into effect. Only the general outline of the observance has been adopted, which includes a public meeting in Washington February 4, 1901, with a banquet in the evening, and simultaneously with this the bar association of every state will have some sort of celebration, law schools and colleges will take similar action, and arrangements will probably be made for observances by the public schools of the country.

Business in Hawaii is so lively that 17 vessels are waiting in the harbor of Honolulu for an opportunity to unload, and the Navy Department has permitted merchant vessels to discharge their cargoes at the government wharf. Commerce in the islands is increasing and the output of sugar this year will be greater than ever before. New sugar plantations are constantly being started, and as each mill requires many thousand feet of lumber and tons of coal and machinery, the harbor is likely to be crowded for some time in the future.

It may be that it is sometimes necessary to "fight fire with fire," but on no other principle does it seem likely that the ambush and shooting of insurgents by our soldiers in the Philippines will meet the approval of Americans at home, be they for or against the policy of expansion. Were the islands really in a state of active war the incident might possibly have some justification or excuse, but with the insurrection in its present moribund condition, there ought to be no seeking by subterfuge for opportunities to kill off the natives so long as they behave themselves. The story does not make pleasant reading.

It seems not unreasonable that the revenues collected on goods imported from Porto Rico should be applied to satisfy the needs of the people of that island. Since we have adopted her, her necessities are ours. We must provide for them from some source, and in a sentimental way if no other it is fitting that this should be the method pursued.

Andrew Carnegie has had plans drawn for a new residence in New York city. According to Mr. Carnegie's instructions to the architects, it is to be "not a palace, but just a comfortable home," but it will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

If the report prove true that the Boers have raised the siege of Mafeking, it is the wisest course they could pursue. They have other and more serious work before them than the continued investment of a comparatively small and unimportant British town.

Mafeking joins her sister towns of Kimberley and Ladysmith and all England unite with the three in a monster sigh of relief.

Presenting a man with a silver dollar, in a casket costing a thousand times as much, is the latest manifestation of official and international etiquette.

The recent history of the Third Avenue company in New York reads very much like an account of a railroad wreck.

This latest combine proposed is to have a capital of only $1,000,000,000.

PARTIES PLAYING FOR POSITION.

Two facts stand out prominently in the history of the struggle over the Porto Rican tariff bill:

1—The President was willing to see the committee bill succeed.

2—The Democrats were similarly minded, and for the same reason.

Both were "playing for position" in a partisan sense. Of the President, it is enough to say that, having placed himself on record as favoring free trade, he is where he can answer, "I told you so," to any complaint of the effect of the House policy. Indeed, he can go before the voters and claim to have been right, but powerless. The Democrats have had no heart in the fight on the merits of the issue; the one thing they saw in the foreground was a chance to put the Republicans "in the hole." Even at the supreme moment they did not take the trouble to bring their men together for the decisive vote. That is mere whip work. It does not require statesmanship of a quality higher than knowledge of addition and division, and energy enough to write a few telegrams in various directions. The Republicans overmatched them as usual, when things came to a pass where effort and "push" would count.

There is a shrewd suspicion afloat that the trouble was with Democratic leaders, who did not wish to have the Republicans beaten for fear of losing a popular issue. In the coming campaign for control of the Presidency and the House, the Democrats will point to the size of the majority in favor of the committee bill and say: "The majority is just about the same as the preponderance of the Republican party in the House. That fact marks the bill as expressing the Republican party policy. It is laying the foundation for an empire."

Had the combination of Democrats and remonstrant Republicans won, the whole event would have become mere history before the campaign begins, and there would have been no chance to "arraign" a Republican majority for writing a vicious law into the statute book, and making necessary a triumph for the Democrats in order to get it repealed. Nobody bothers himself, in a political canvass, to "arraign" a victim of defeat.

THE MAGAZINES.

Professor N. S. Shaler, dean of the scientific department at Harvard, contributes the leading article in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly for March. It is the first of a series which will discuss in detail the various problems connected with the race question in the South. Professor Shaler, whose boyhood was passed among the negroes, is especially well qualified for discussing the question, and his article throws much new light on features which are often lost sight of by Northerners. Nelson P. Lewis, engineer of highways for the borough of Brooklyn, is the author of an illustrated article entitled "Modern City Roadways." The much-discussed question of the typical criminal is taken up by Rev. S. G. Smith, LL. D., chaplain of the Minnesota state prison, and dealt with from the "common-sense" point of view. A series of photographs adds much to the article. Professor Joseph Le Conte's valuable papers, giving a history of the geology of the century, are concluded in this number. Professor Norman Robinson, who has quite a reputation as a writer of popular natural history, contributes an amusing illustrated article entitled "'Salamanders' and 'Salamander' Cats." The final article in the series, "What Makes the Trolley Car Go," by William Baxter, Jr., appears in this number. Professor E. P. Evans is the author of an interesting paper entitled "A Survival of Mediæval Credulity," which brings to light a most surprising state of superstition and almost barbarism which exists today among some of the peasants and priests in certain portions of Europe. A brief article, accompanied by a photograph of a lightning flash, is entitled "Ribbon Lightning." Professor E. W. Scripture, the well known psychologist of Yale, contributes an article of considerable educational interest under the title of "Cross-Education." "The Morbid Sense of Injury," by Dr. W. P. Becker, discusses some of the curious morbid tendencies of the human mind, and points out their possible importance in criminal jurisprudence. An interesting article, giving the history of the "Early Experiments in Air Flight," is by M. Banet Rivet. The body articles are closed by a sketch of the late Edward Orton, state geologist of Ohio and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. "A Commission in Difficulties" and "The Function of the Public Library" are the titles in the Editor's Table.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March is fortunate in its leading feature, which is an illustrated account of "The British Army, at Home and in South Africa," by Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army. General Miles reviews and analyzes the imperial British military organization in all its branches, and with particular reference to the obstinate war now engaging all its energies in South Africa. The Trans-Siberian railway, one of the great engineering enterprises of the world, and which is being practically built in the United States, is discussed by Theodore Waters. "Famous West Pointers as Draughtsmen," by Fritz Morris, is an art paper of interest and value, being accompanied by reproductions of drawings made by James McNeil Whistler, Generals Sherman, Meade, Pleasonton, and others in their cadet days at the United States Military Academy. Captain Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., who has been popularly dubbed "Fighting Bob," gives in the same number a patriotic talk to boys about the advantages and disadvantages of service in Uncle Sam's navy. Other attractions are: "Women in Washington," by Mrs. General John A. Logan; "The Room on the Roof," a story of the supernatural, by M. E. M. Davis; "The Journal of a Prince Consort," a pretty little comedy of Virginia history, by Frances Roberts; "Senator Walter's True Ghost Story," by Rene Bache, and poems by Edith M. Thomas, May Wilkinson Mount and others.

CAPTAIN MAHAN ON THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Captain A. T. Mahan contributes an article on "The Merits of the Transvaal Dispute" to the March number of the North American Review, in which he maintains that the war in which Great Britain is now engaged is a just war, which, in consequence of the action taken by the Boer government, she could not have avoided without dishonor. Captain Mahan, analyzing the conventions of 1881 and 1884, and referring to declarations made in Parliament when the latter convention was concluded, contends that Great Britain never relinquished her suzerainty over the South African Republic; and that, since that republic was expressly denied the right to hold independent relations with foreign countries, Great Britain was bound to see that the subjects of foreign states were so treated as to give no just ground for reclamations—to say nothing of her duty to secure proper conditions of life for her own subjects in the Transvaal. He says:

"The political relation of the Transvaal to Great Britain is certainly not the same as that of one of our states to the central government; but Great Britain, by retaining the ultimate control of foreign relations, and by her well-defined purpose not to permit interference in the Transvaal by a foreign power, was responsible for conditions of wrong to foreign citizens within its borders. She had surrendered the right to interfere, as suzerain, with internal affairs; but she had not relieved herself, as by a grant of full independence and sovereignty, she might have done, from responsibility for injury due to internal maladministration; any more than the United States was relieved of the responsibility to Italy by the state sovereignty of Louisiana. The responsibility thus remaining gave the right to require, not that this or that change should be made in the internal administration of the Transvaal, but that the condition of the foreign population should in some way be made socially and economically tolerable. The method was not her affair, but the result was. Internal affairs and external relations are logically separable; but mutual interaction takes place between them."

YOU CAN HAVE IT ALSO.

The lady whose linens you envy uses "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" laundry starch. It is easy to make yourself an object of envy also. Ask your grocer, he can tell you just how you can get one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two beautiful Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, all for 5c.

Republican Caucuses.

At a meeting of the Republican City Committee of the City of Newport, held on Tuesday, February 20, 1900, the following call for Primary Meetings and a City Convention was ordered.

Primary Meetings.

Pursuant to a call of the Republican State Central Committee inviting the Republican electors of the state and all others without regard to past political affiliations who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse its policies, to unite in the choice of delegates to the Republican State Convention and to the First Congressional District Convention, the Republican Electors of the City of Newport are requested to meet in their respective Ward Rooms, on **Tuesday, March 6, 1900**, at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating and electing from each of their respective wards five (5) delegates to attend a Republican City Convention to be held in the Representatives' Chamber at the State House, on Thursday, March 8, 1900 at 8 o'clock P. M.; also to nominate and elect from each of their respective wards, five (5) members of the Republican City Committee, a Caucus Warden and a Caucus Clerk for the ensuing political year.

City Convention.

A convention of the delegates of the Republican party, elected at the above named caucuses, will be held in the Representatives' Chamber, at the State House, on **Thursday, March 8, 1900** at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating one (1) Senator and five (5) Representatives to represent the City of Newport in the next General Assembly, the said Senator and Representatives to be voted for on Wednesday, April 4, 1900; to elect eighteen (18) delegates to attend the Republican State Convention, to be held in Providence, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900 at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for General Officers of the State for the year ensuing, and the choice of four Delegates at Large and four Alternates at Large to the Republican National Convention to be holden in Philadelphia, Pa., June 19, 1900; to elect a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the ensuing year and to elect eighteen (18) delegates to attend the First Congressional District Convention, to be held in Providence, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900 at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing two Delegates and two Alternates to attend the Republican National Convention, to be holden at Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday, June 19, 1900 for the purpose of nominating Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The polls at the caucuses will open at 7 o'clock P. M. and shall be closed at 9:30 o'clock P. M.

R. F. HAMILTON,
Chairman Republican City Committee.
THOS. B. CONGDON, Sec'y.

Dr. Charles Stuart Cowie, M. D.,
Has moved his office to 5 Mann Avenue.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Adjourned Public Hearing.

SENATE CHAMBER:
PROVIDENCE, February 28, 1900.

The Committee on Corporations of the Senate will further hear all persons interested in

"AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CONANICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY"

in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday, March 6, 1900 at 11 A. M.

C. E. CHAMPLIN, Chairman.
A. W. JOYCE, Clerk.
48 Custom House St.

NOTICE!

We, the undersigned, newsdealers of Newport, R. I., respectfully inform our patrons that on and after March 4, 1900, the price of New York Sunday papers will be SEVEN cents per copy.

WM. P. CLARKE,
MICHAEL T. LEARY,
A. A. STACY,
WM. E. MUMFORD.

A. E. Burland & Co.
ELECTRIC LIGHT and BELL REPAIRS.
200 Thames Street.
Telephone 423-2.

A Colonial Desk.
FOR SALE, AN OLD MAHOGANY DESK. CAN BE SEEN AT INSURANCE OFFICE OF WILLIAM G. WARD, 168 THAMES STREET.

Bargain Sales!
We shall continue our bargain sales the remainder of this week and will place on sale many articles which in value and price are real bargains.
J. M. K. SOUTHWICK,
185 Thames Street.

For Rent Unfurnished Or For Sale.
The premises 40 Everett street; a substantial, well built house. Will sell at a moderate price o will lease. Apply to
R. C. DERBY,
139 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 8 A. M.—For New England—Fair, tonight and Sunday; fresh west to northwesterly winds.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, March 3, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight; west to northwest winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Rain is falling in the central and northern Pacific slopes, the storm being central off the northern Pacific slope. Except local snow flurries in parts of the St. Lawrence valley, the weather is fair. The pressure is low in the northeast and the Pacific coast regions; normal to high elsewhere, and highest in the British Northwest. The temperature has not changed greatly in any quarter.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

March 3,	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature.	28	32	32
Barometer.	29.73	29.79	29.82
Wind.	W	NW	NW
Weather.	Clear	Clear	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

Sun rises	6 h 17 m
Sun sets	17 h 36 m
Moon sets	20 h 48 m
Length of day	11 h 19 m
Day's increase	2 h 15 m
High water	8 h 54 m; 21 h 12 m

SUNDAY, MARCH 4.

Sun rises	6 h 16 m
Sun sets	17 h 38 m
Moon sets	22 h 03 m
Length of day	11 h 22 m
Day's increase	2 h 18 m
High water	9 h 42 m; 22 h 02 m

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

Sun rises	6 h 14 m
Sun sets	17 h 39 m
Moon sets	23 h 14 m
Length of day	11 h 25 m
Day's increase	2 h 21 m
High water	10 h 33 m; 22 h 50 m

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

Sun rises	6 h 12 m
Sun sets	17 h 40 m
Moon sets	— h — m
Length of day	11 h 28 m
Day's increase	2 h 24 m
High water	11 h 20 m; 23 h 53 m

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

Sun rises	6 h 11 m
Sun sets	17 h 41 m
Moon sets	0 h 19 m
Length of day	11 h 30 m
Day's increase	2 h 26 m
High water	12 h 31 m; — h — m

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter, March 8, 0 h 34 m, N.
Full Moon, March 16, 3 h 12 m, N.
Last Quarter, March 24, 0 h 38 m, E.
New Moon, March 30, 15 h 30 m, N.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Girl; 7th page.
To Let—Cottage; 4th page.
For Sale—Mantel; 4th page.
Williams's Pink Pills; 7th page.
Wanted—Banjo Clerk; 7th page.
Boston Grocery—Oranges; 7th page.
For Sale—Colonial Desk; 8th page.
Wanted—Girl for Housework; 7th page.
C. Sherman & Co.—R. I. Eggs; 7th page.
Hubinger's "Red Cross" Starch; 4th page.
First Baptist Church—Concert; 6th page.
C. F. Prasch—Chocolates, etc.; 6th page.
Erastus P. Allan—Discount Sale; 8th page.
Downing Bros.—Special Compound; 2d page.
G. E. Reynolds & Co.—Chattaroi Coal; 2d page.
Simon Hart—The Love of Parson Lord; 8th page.
Cuticura Soap—"Make the Hair Grow;" 3d page.
Caswell, Massey & Co.—Distilled Water; 5th p.
G. A. Wood—Homeopathetic Remedies; 2d page.
Newport Nursery Co.—Creditors' Meeting; 4th p.

Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion.

FOR SALE.
On Honeyman Hill, a properly containing a large Swiss villa, stable, greenhouses, bowling alleys and 22 acres of land.
Also another property containing a Queen Anne cottage, with stable, etc., and about 12 acres of land. Both are on the hill at an elevation of 200 feet and command a fine view of the ocean at the south and Narragansett Bay on the north as well as the pretty valley running north and south just west of these properties. They can now be had at tempting prices and are also for rent.
HERBERT L. DYER,
TRAVERS BLOCK, Corner Bellevue Avenue and Bath Road.

Steam and Hot Water Heating,
Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms
Gas and Electric Lighting.
Philip F. Conroy,
TELEPHONE 272. 181 THAMES ST

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.
HENRY BULL, JR.,
Fire Insurance,
197 Thames Street.

For Rent.
Dwelling house on the property known as the Hall estate, situate corner Broadway and Collins street. Suitable for boarding-house or for residence of physician or dentist.
FULL PARTICULARS OF
HENRY BULL, JR.,
SOLE AGENT,
197 Thames Street.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
FOR THE DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND.

In the matter of
The Newport Nursery Co.
Bankrupt

No. 98
In Bankruptcy

To the Creditors of The Newport Nursery Co. of Newport in the County of Newport, and District aforesaid, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 17th day of February A. D. 1900, the said Newport Nursery Company was duly adjudicated Bankrupt; and that the first meeting of its creditors will be held at my office over 201 Thames Street in said Newport on the 16th day of March A. D. 1900, at twelve o'clock, at which time the said Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the Bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CLARK BURDICK,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 3, 1900.

To Let, Cottage 17 Calvert St.
POSSESSION GIVEN APRIL 1.
APPLY AT
105 Broadway F. S. & S. P. BARKER.

Jamestown Real Estate Agency.
Furnished Cottages for the season of 1900.
A. W. LUTHER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Ferry Wharf, Jamestown, R. I.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
209 Thames Street.
ROOM 20.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.
Building Sites, corner of Touro and Kay Streets, formerly the "Tooker Estate."
Two lots: one, 88 feet front on Touro street by 100 deep; and one, 88 feet on Touro and 100 on Kay street; each lot 6,860 feet. Price on application.
The attention of professional men and gentlemen seeking sites for private residences is specially directed to this choice locality.
Office, 124 Bellevue Avenue.
Telephone No. 320.

DIED.

HOLLAND—In this city, 2d inst., Margaret Eliza, daughter of Alfred W. and the late Louisa Holland, aged 11 months.
Funeral from her father's residence, 6 Bradford avenue, Monday, March 5, at 1:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.
NIGHTINGALE—In this city, 3d inst., Agnes, wife of William P. Nightingale, aged 39 years.
SULLIVAN—In Las Vegas, New Mexico, 24 inst., Charles Sullivan of this city.
CARTER—In Fall River, 2d inst., Henry Carter, aged 69 years.
CRAIG—In Fall River, 1st inst., Richard Craig, aged 14 years.
M'MULLEN—In Fall River, 2d inst., Thomas McMullen, aged 50 years.
WOOD—In Fall River, 1st inst., William, son of the late Mary Ann Wood, aged 26 years.
PIERCE—In Providence, 1st inst., Amanda C., widow of Dexter Pierce, in her 80th year.
WILSON—In Providence, 2d inst., James Wilson, in his 50th year.
BROWN—In Providence, 2d inst., John H. Brown, in his 59th year.
GOFF—In Pawtucket, 2d inst., Samuel Horace Goff, in his 71th year.
WALLING—In Burrillville, 1st inst., Nathan P. Walling, in his 74th year.
WHITMAN—In North Scituate, 2d inst., Joseph A. Whitman, in his 69th year.
MOULTON—In Worcester, Mass., Marin, widow of Henry C. Moulton of Providence, in her 67th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

For Sale.
4 excellent building sites on Gardiner street. Sewer, gas, and water in the street. 1 full house lot on Bliss road. A bargain at price to close out the West Providence Land Co.'s holding. 1 fine building lot on Bliss road, 50 feet front by 180 feet in depth. 4 lots on Gibbs avenue at reasonable prices; one a corner lot. Cottage of 8 rooms besides bath room, containing bath, closet and bowl. Kelsey hot air heater. House built in the fall of 1899 and situated on the corner of Dartmouth and Channing streets. Can be bought on easy terms.
SIMEON HAZARD, Real Estate Agent,
91 BROADWAY.

DID YOU SWEAR LAST
YEAR AT THE THISTLE, WILD CARROT AND OTHER AGGRAVATING, LABOR-WASTING WILD STUFF THAT CAME UP ON YOUR LAND WITH YOUR OATS? NO! THEN YOU MUST HAVE SOWN
Our Vermont Seed Oats.
WE DO NOT CLAIM EVERYTHING FOR THEM—ONLY THAT THEY
ARE THE BEST.
READY FOR DELIVERY NOW.
H. L. MARSH & CO.

MASSAGE.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.
General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 18 Newport avenue.

Miss E. G. Dimock, Masseuse.
Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 205 Spring street. Telephone 875-4.

Dr. E. C. HOLLOWAY,
CHIROPODIST AND ELECTROLYSIAN,
Office, 70 Spring St., Newport, R. I. Open Evenings. Orders may be left at Seabury's Shoe Store.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PORTRAITS
from miniature to life size finished in a variety of styles. Copying, Interior or Exterior Views of any kind. Sittings by appointment.
"REMBRANDT" STUDIO,
202 Thames Street.
Telephone 121-2.

Kodaks, $5 to $35.
Cram-o-phones.
Electrical Novelties.
GEO. H. CHASE,
Room 4, over 201 THAMES ST. Up one flight.

The Complete Equipment and Large Force of Workmen
Enable the Daily News office to fill orders for job work promptly and well. Estimates given which will be found as low as quality of work will admit.

Slag Roof.
IT IS THE BEST ROOF KNOWN FOR FLAT SURFACES.
Warranted to last not less than 15 years and not over 20 years. Made with 5-ply, tarred between and tar and gravel on top.
Estimates cheerfully given.
GEO. O'BRIEN, Roofer,
26 Bellevue Ave. and Prison St.
Also special low prices on slate roofing.

Yoga Granules,
Just the thing for this weather.
PELEG RIVEET,
BROADWAY AND SPRING STREET

MANTEL.
FOR SALE—At a bargain, a fine brown stone mantel. Apply at Tooker House, corner Touro and Kay streets.

SITE FOR A COALING STATION.

Benjamin Hall Farm in Portsmouth Reported to Have Been Secured.

A report was in circulation today to the effect that the United States government had bought or obtained an option on the Benjamin Hall farm in Portsmouth, which includes Portsmouth Grove, as a site for the coaling station which it is proposed to establish in this vicinity. The report could not be verified. The location is an admirable one for this purpose. The farm contains 100 acres or more of land and has a shore front of over half a mile. The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad runs through the farm near the shore. Opposite the location is a natural harbor back of Dyer's island, which can be approached from the south by vessels of 17 feet draught, while from the north the depth is 36 feet, sufficient for any vessel. Inside this harbor there is from 36 to 42 feet of water. In the approach from the outer harbor of Newport there is from 66 to 140 feet in an unobstructed course, there being in no case less than 11 fathoms, and that only in a very few places. Vessels can approach within 300 feet of the shore, and little dredging if any will be necessary, a pier of but little more than that length being needed to provide the required sheds for coal storage and the apparatus for loading. The railroad being so near would be of great advantage to the station, although the bulk of the coal would doubtless be brought by barges. The site also offers opportunities for other purposes of a naval character.

ACCUSED OF ABORTION.

Friday afternoon it was reported to the police that Mrs. Agnes Nightingale, residing on Pine street, was in danger of death from the result of a criminal abortion. In consequence the police arrested Mrs. Celia Smith of Dean avenue, who has done some work as a midwife, and who was accused by Mrs. Nightingale of performing the operation, January 7. Mrs. Smith was taken before the sick woman and identified as the person who had performed the operation. She was arraigned at the Police Station before Judge Baker, pleaded not guilty and was bound over in $5,000 bonds for a hearing March 9. This morning she was released on bail.

Mrs. Nightingale died at 12:20 this afternoon, her deposition having been taken yesterday by Coroner Stanhope. Soon after her death Mrs. Smith was again arrested, on a more serious charge than was averred in the first warrant, and will be arraigned later. An autopsy will be held, probably this afternoon, to determine the cause of death, and on the result of this autopsy depends much of the case against Mrs. Smith.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News]

Rev. Mr. Burrows will preach at the morning service at St. Matthew's Church Sunday, on "The Christian in Business," being the fifth in the series. These sermons are proving interesting and are listened to by appreciative congregations.

Miss Jessie Newman is entertaining Miss Edna Brown, and Miss Ethel Sowle is entertaining Miss Gertrude Downing of Newport.

Miss Phebe Champlin was visiting in Providence yesterday.

Mr. William Champlin and Miss Jessie Knowles, who have been attending the Newport Business College, completed their course yesterday.

It is understood that Mr. R. M. Holland will occupy one of the stores in the new Caswell building. Mr. William H. Jones has leased one of the stores in this building and will open a restaurant.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Weeden are expected to return next week from Daytona, Fla., where they have been spending the winter.

Mr. W. W. Briggs took his new launch around to the West ferry today, and Monday will commence running to Dutch Island. Mr. Briggs has the contract for carrying the mail to Fort Greble.

The town hall is in great demand at the present time and will be occupied each evening in the week until after Easter for rehearsals.

At the Central Baptist Church Sunday there will be preaching morning and evening. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper will follow the morning service. The Christian Endeavor Society will meet at 6:45, when reports from the convention will be read.

The "Country School" committee met at the residence of Mrs. N. S. Littlefield last evening. Mr. W. F. Caswell was assigned the part of teacher and the other characters were given their parts.

High street is in bad condition and the prospects are not bright for any improvement until after the town meeting. This street has been in bad shape since it was cut through and the recent storms have not helped matters. It will cost considerable money to repair it, and it seems as if something should be done at once.

Miss Phebe Clarke, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Watson, has returned to Wakefield.

Miss Mary Briggs and Miss Arnold are in Providence today.

The Beaver Tail is landing at her slip today, though the float has not yet been permanently placed in position.

Several loads of brick from the Tooker house were brought over today.

The fire department will have practice this evening.

Dent's Kid Gloves

Cost $1.35 per dozen in New York. We sell them for $1.37 per pair.

All our Furnishing Goods must be sold and our prices are right to sell them.

W. C. LANGLEY & SON

174 THAMES STREET.

Warner Street Bakery.

NEW STORE ON WARNER STREET, BETWEEN POND AVENUE AND GOULD STREET.

Leave your order for Baked Beans and Brown Bread.

LOUIS THOMPSON, Prop.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

John N. A. Griswold has sold to Mary Byrd Derby, for $10,000, the estate bounded east on Kay street, south on land formerly of Mary Terrell, west on Mount Vernon court and north on the estate of Joseph I. Bailey, deceased.

The heirs of Margaret Lee have sold to Lizzie W., wife of Thomas J. Lee, the estate bounded north, 56 feet, on land of E. G. S. Alger and D. Dowling; east, 51 feet, on Spring street; south, 57 feet, on Brewer street, and west, 52 feet, on land of the grantors, containing 2,933 square feet of land, with buildings.

The heirs of Margaret Lee have sold to Clara P., wife of Fred P. Lee, the estate bounded south, 30 feet, on Brewer street; west, 52 feet, on land of E. D. W. Durfee; north, 30 feet, on the estate of D. Dowling, and east, 52 feet, on land of L. W. Lee, containing 1,594 square feet of land, with buildings.

A NEW PICTURE BY MR. W. T. RICHARDS.

Most visitors to art exhibitions and the picture galleries are familiar with the works of William T. Richards, who for many years has made the sea and shore the subjects of his brush. Living at Newport, within sight of the ocean, familiar with the beautiful headlands, cliffs and beaches of that region, with calm and storm alike, he has been an indefatigable student and a most faithful interpreter of such phases of nature as he found about him. None of the marine painters of the day has a more intimate knowledge of or a more cordial affection for his favorite motives, and few painters are more skillful in their execution.

Just now Mr. Richards has on view at the Williams & Everett galleries, Boston, an important picture representing a rough sea off the Isle of Sark. Two years ago he was staying in the Channel islands, and there he made the studies for this fine picture. A few rocks in the foreground suggest the rugged nature of the shore, and the foaming waves rolling in and dashing over the rocks give a strong impression of the tumult and rush of the mighty billows. Like all this artist's pictures, this work is characterized by faithful study and observation, exactness of drawing, and considerable objective force of delineation.—[Boston Transcript.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Training ship Essex has arrived at Cainanera, Cuba.

—The real estate agents report that 65 houses have been rented for next season.

—Colonel John Jacob Astor is a passenger on steamship Kaiser Wilhelm, which sailed yesterday from Cherbourg, France, for New York.

—The Greason Minstrel Company, which is to give a performance after Easter, began its rehearsals last night and made a good impression on those who were present. There is much good material in the company.

—Word was received here today of the death in Las Vegas, New Mexico, of Mr. Charles Sullivan of this city, son of Mrs. James M. Mead. Mr. Sullivan went to New Mexico several weeks ago in poor health, in the hope that a change of air would prove beneficial.

—The sale of reserved seats for the opening performance of the Corse Payton Stock Company opened at the Opera House this morning. There was a very large demand for that evening and for the other performances during the week. Monday night is "ladies' night" and the attraction will be "The Parisian Princess."

—Last night there was apparently a fracas at the farm house at "Malbone," for today Manuel Silvia was arrested, charged with assault with a pitchfork on Manuel A. Vay Court. The latter was bruised about the head and face and had a shoulder broken, requiring the services of a surgeon. Silvia has not yet been arraigned.

—Preece brothers, who moved the Mrs. Dyer ballroom for Mr. J. D. Johnston, state that the report of damage to trees on the passage of the house through Pelham street was exaggerated. Two limbs were broken, on trees near the church, and that is all the damage done. Very often branches are met in moving houses that bend and slide along without breaking, while at other times under practically similar conditions branches will break.

—This morning, while at work on the house of Mr. W. S. Wells on Bellevue avenue, John B. Mason, Jr., a tinsmith employed by Thomas Sharpe, fell from the roof to the ground, a distance of 35 feet, striking first a tree and then a fence before reaching the ground. He was taken to his home on Barney court in a carriage and Dr. Stewart was called, but found no serious injuries, a few bruises and a general shaking up being the only effects of the fall.

President McKinley in New York.

NEW YORK, March 3.—President McKinley arose at 8:30 this morning, and after breakfast received a number of callers at the Manhattan Hotel, where he is stopping during his stay here. Among those who called were Governor Nash of Ohio, ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss and General Grenville M. Dodge.

Dinner Sets!

We shall sell for the next week

6 English Printed Dinner Sets,

112 PIECES.

For $6.98.

Walsh Bros.

222 THAMES STREET.

CORBIN'S MILITARY RECORD.

Resolution Requesting Information Passes the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—When the Senate convened today Mr. Pettigrew introduced and the Senate passed a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to send to the Senate the proceedings in the court-martial proceedings of 1894 against the then Lieutenant Colonel Corbin, now adjutant general of the army. The resolution also calls for other information bearing upon General Corbin's military record.

The Quay resolution was then laid before the Senate, and Mr. Ross of Vermont was about to address the Senate when Mr. Burrows suggested the absence of a quorum. Forty-nine senators responded to their names and Mr. Ross proceeded.

Mr. Ross took a position antagonistic to the seating of Mr. Quay. He announced that his conclusion had been arrived at only after a careful study of the constitution and his argument was based entirely upon his construction of that instrument. He contended that under the constitutional provision a vacancy in the Senate could only be filled when it occurred during a recess of the legislature. The Quay case did not to his mind meet this requirement.

At the close of Mr. Ross's speech Mr. Teller of Colorado took the floor to discuss the conference report on the financial bill. He maintained that too much power was given the Secretary of the Treasury, and opposed all the provisions of the measure, which he discussed in detail.

ELECTION CASE GOES OVER.

House Adjourns on Account of the Death of Mr. Epes.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the House today the desk of Representative Epes of Virginia, who died last night, was hung with crepe and covered with a profusion of cut flowers, lilies, roses and carnations. The chaplain in his invocation made feeling reference to the death of Mr. Epes.

It had been intended to proceed today with the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case, but unanimous consent was given to vacate the order heretofore made and postpone the final vote until next Tuesday at 2:30 p. m., the debate continuing Monday and Tuesday.

A joint resolution was passed for the government acquisition of a certain reservation of giant trees in California.

Mr. Weeks of Michigan, from committee on elections No. 3, gave notice that the Wise-Young contested election case from the Second district of Virginia would be called up immediately after the Aldrich-Robbins case was concluded.

Mr. Hay of Virginia then announced, with an expression of profound sorrow on the part of himself and his associates, the death of Mr. Epes. He offered resolutions of respect and sympathy, which were unanimously adopted. A committee of 18 members was appointed by the Speaker to act with a Senate committee as a funeral escort. It includes the entire Virginia delegation in the House, and Representatives Ithea of Kentucky, McCall of Massachusetts, De Armond of Missouri, Jenkins of Wisconsin, J. S. Williams of Illinois, Joy of Missouri, Clayton of Alabama, and Henry and Bailey of Texas.

Then, at 12:38 p. m., as a further mark of respect to the deceased, the House adjourned.

FOR PENITENCE AND PRAYER.

Methodist Bishops Appeal for a Special Week's Observance.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Bishops W. X. Ninde, C. H. Fowler and I. W. Joyce have, as a committee appointed by the board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, issued to all Methodist churches, pastors and members the world over a letter appointing a week of penitence and prayer beginning March 25. This was prepared after the bishops had studied statistics and reports showing a decrease of church membership and a falling off in attendance. The letter concludes with this appeal:

"We, the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, after a careful review of the work and prayerful self-examination, ask the church to unite with us in a week of fasting or abstinence and prayer, that the spiritual life of all our members may be renewed and deepened; that the Holy Spirit may be poured out upon us as a church and as individuals so abundantly that every member may have the witness of spirit to adoption and to fulness and completeness of redemption in Christ Jesus; and that the unsaved members of our families and our unsaved neighbors may be converted and brought into the church, and that all our ministers may have such a baptism of power that God's word spoken by their mouths may have such success that it may never be spoken in vain, but be followed by results bringing glory to God's name and the spiritual power to His church, and that wisdom and a sound mind may be given to the General Conference for all its deliberations, and that its decisions may insure the enlargement of Christ's spiritual kingdom."

INCREASED DUTIES FEARED.

English Importers Unbonding Tobacco, Wines, Spirits and Tea.

LONDON, March 3.—There was unprecedented activity today at all the custom houses in the United Kingdom, the object being to unbond the greatest possible quantities of tobaccos, wines, spirits, tea, etc., on which, it is assumed, the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, will announce increased duties Monday. It is said that enormous sums are being paid in duties.

Middleboro Shoe Factory to be Enlarged.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., March 3.—The firm of Leonard & Barrows, the largest manufacturers of ladies' shoes in this town employing about 400 hands, have completed plans for building an addition to their factory building which will admit of the employment of 200 more persons. The firm has been in existence over 30 years and its growth has been steady.

Montreal Cotton Workers Get an Advance.

VALLEY FIELD, Quebec, March 3.—A strike at the Montreal Cotton company's mill, by which 3,000 operatives were affected, has been settled, the men getting an advance of five per cent. Work will be resumed Monday.

New Postmaster at Slocumville.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed today was Arthur A. Wood, at Slocumville, R. I.

POWER TO RUN A WORLD.

Concentration of Sun's Rays Effected by Means of Mirrors.

Within a few weeks Dr. William Calver, a man of science, who has been working for 20 odd years on the vastest material problem which has ever presented itself to mankind for solution, has been granted letters patent simultaneously in the United States, England, Germany and France on an invention which contains within itself possibilities of a revolution as radical and of a re-organization of society as great as those which followed the first practical introduction of steam power. As a matter of fact the powers of imagination fail when one commences to contemplate the invention and its bearings on society with all the far-reaching consequences of its universal introduction. And yet men have been working for thousands of years at the problem which Dr. Calver claims to have completely solved. Scientists of every generation since the time when it was first propounded by Archimedes have studied and striven for its accomplishment.

As is well known, the source of all power is the heat and light of the sun. To collect this and to chain it directly to the machinery which makes the existence of this period possible, and to make it serve mankind by night and by day, to do for him his drudgery at practically no cost; to make it hew his wood and draw his water; run his railroads; furnish light and heat to cities; to propel his vessels across the oceans; and, in short, to substitute it everywhere for the present use of coal and wood and other fuels, has been the dream of De Cous, of Herschel and of Ericsson. Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institution has written in powerful words calling attention to the necessity for such an invention. He has declared that the human race must depend in the future upon the sun for heat and power. It is a method for the utilization of the heat of the sun in a practical way, and for a nominal cost that Dr. William Calver claims to have discovered. In substantiation of his claims he shows machinery and results which would seemingly convince the most sceptical.

The writer called on Dr. Calver at his home in Washington. The doctor is a man of something past middle age. His hair and beard are streaked plentifully with gray. He is of medium stature, but his frame is almost massive in its proportions. In manner the doctor is genial, kindly and very gentle. Like many inventors, he seems thoroughly wrapped up in the work that he has accomplished and the work he has in view.

"I believe, in fact, I know," said he, "that I have solved the problem of the direct conversion of the sun's rays into a heat which can be utilized on a far cheaper commercial basis than coal. I have also devised a method for the storage of this heat so that it can be used at any desired time and place. I feel that beyond a doubt I have settled forever the question of the actual commercial harnessing of the direct rays of the sun and of their conversion to the use of man.

"The process which I have invented is a distinct departure from anything which has ever before been attempted by men working in my line. My methods are the acme of simplicity. No complicated and costly machinery is used in a single portion of my invention. Once my machinery is built, it will last practically indefinitely, and as long as the sun continues to give heat and light to man it will labor in his behalf.

"There is no limit to the intensity of the heat which I can generate. With the concentrated rays of the sun collected against a mountain side I could melt the rocks and cause the earth to burn like a living volcano. I can produce in one spot a heat vaster and more fierce than that on the face of the sun itself, and a greater heat than any now attainable through the combustion of known substances or through the agency of the electric arc, which now furnishes the fiercest heat known to man.

"As to the cost of this heat for commercial purposes, I shall only say that I can furnish it at the mouth of the coal pit or on the edge of the forest for a tithe of the cost that it takes to dig and raise the coal and to cut down the timber. And the heat which I generate by this process is available for a thousand and one things for which fuel is absolutely unfit. With it I shall be able to smelt easily the hardest and most rebellious of the ores. With it I shall make a quality of glass which cannot exist at present. With it an innocuous gas can be made at a cost far less than it is now made from coal.

"I conceived the principles on which my invention is based in three days. I was a young man then. It is going on now 30 years that I have been laboring on it. You must come to my laboratory in the morning, where I shall be glad to show you my apparatus and explain my methods," concluded the doctor with a smile.

The writer alighted about 9 o'clock the next morning at the end of the North Capitol street car line. Following directions, he made his way up a high hill to the right, passed around behind a large mansion and found himself confronted by a board fence 10 or 12 feet in height. This inclosed a lot half an acre in extent. Dr. Calver was promptly on hand with a small party of persons who are acquainted with his secret and are interested in his scientific work.

The sight which met the writer's gaze as he entered was both novel and interesting. In the centre of the inclosure stood a small round house, about 12 feet in diameter, roughly constructed and resembling a rough upright water tank. This tank seemed to form the centre of a system of circular wooden tracks. And it was on these tracks that the unique features of the exhibit were located. These were nothing more nor less than a number of mirror frames, in all some seven or eight of these to the front of the tank, two to the left and three to the right. Back of the tank was a frame whose exposed surface would seem to equal the combined surfaces of all the other mirrors.

The construction of the mirrors with which these frames were fitted up proved on closer examination to be different from anything of the kind ever before heard of. In the big frame, for example, to which Dr. Calver led the way, instead of a single solid mirror or reflector, which might naturally have been expected, there were a great number of small mirrors set in a series of rows one above another. These mirrors, which were only four by six inches in size, exposed to the sun a perfectly flat surface. The method of arrangement of the rows in the frame was slightly convex. It was found by a simple count that there were 27 rows of 30 mirrors each in the entire frame, or 810 mirrors in all.

"It will be understood," said Dr. Calver by way of explanation, "that the great question which confronted any one working in my field was that of arranging the reflectors of the sun's rays so that any number of them could be concentrated on the same point at the same time and kept there throughout the entire day. It is almost superfluous to state that all who have worked on this question agreed that if this could be done the problem was solved. An attempt has been made to do this through concentrating the rays of the sun by means of a number of concave mirrors. This has proved to be impossible over any great extent of territory, and impractical from a commercial standpoint. Another experiment of my own in which I had the sunlight from a number of mirrors thrown into the large end of a great funnel and concentrated at the small end proved scarcely more successful.

"After this experiment I was forced to the conclusion that the true solution of the situation must lie in the flat mirror. Working on this idea I have constructed the form of reflector which you see before you. To this I have given the name of 'pan-helio-motor.' Greek, which translated, means 'universal sun-power.'

"This motor consists of the simplest arrangement possible. Each of the small, flat mirrors is attached to a simple gearing device by which it can be moved at pleasure. Each and all of these surfaces, four by six inches in size, can be concentrated on a very small surface at any desired distance. In practice they are concentrated on the reservoir in the centre of the yard. Each glass reflects from 12 to 15 degrees of heat from the sun."

"How about the point of concentration when the sun moves around?" was asked.

"That is simple enough," said Dr. Calver. "The frame moves, too. It is geared and adjusted in such a simple manner as to be moved along the circular track by even the most ignorant attendant. One man could keep a great number of these machines focused on a single point. All that is required is the occasional adjustment of some pulleys.

"Now as to the exact value of the frame before us. I have estimated that each mirror four by six inches reflects a heat equal in the course of a year to that generated by the combustion of 100 pounds of the best anthracite coal. Therefore, the frame before us is about equal each year in heat-giving power to 40 tons of the best coal. This is more than the actual cost at which the frame could be constructed. It must be remembered that this frame is only an experimental one, having a reflecting surface of only about 180 feet. After the same fashion that this frame is built structures immensely broader and taller can be fashioned. When I explained the working of this reflector to Professor Alexander Melville Bell, he exclaimed: 'Why, by an application of this principle you can collect acres and acres of sunlight in a single spot.' This, as a matter of fact, can be done.

"But how about the cloudy and rainy days?"

"Simple enough; we can keep ice in hot weather; after exactly the same principle we can store and keep heat in cold weather for use by day and by night, in sunshine and in storm. Two well known examples will suffice to explain the principle of our heat reservoir. For instance, the heat of the sun's rays goes through the closed glass of a hotbed and raises the temperature within. Heat goes through glass, but it does not come back. It is a universally known fact that a brick or a bag of hot water retains imparted heat for a considerable length of time.

"What more simple then than to throw the contracted rays from our mirrors through two thicknesses of glass and collect their heat in a reservoir of clay and stone on the inside. This is what has been done in the present instance, and in practical work on an extended scale this same principle will be applied, only to a much greater extent and on a much larger scale than in the small experimental reservoir here.

"At the same time it may be stated as a matter of interest that I have kept 300 or 400 degrees of heat—a much higher temperature than is needed to make steam—in this small reservoir for a week at a time.

"From the 1,000 mirrors in the laboratory here which can all be concentrated on a single point, I have generated on the coldest days sufficient heat to solder copper and Russian iron. I have burned a brick half-way through in half an hour. I have concentrated the combined heat from the mirrors on an ordinary unburned brick and have burned it so hard that it scratched steel."

Dr. Calver described a number of experiments which demonstrated the efficiency of his methods and the terrific amount of heat, nearly 10,000 degrees, which he can concentrate in a single spot. He then showed the party some of the brick which he had burned as well as the metals which he had melted and wielded. Some of the simpler of these experiments he performed.

The rays from a couple of the smaller helio motors were concentrated on a corner of the reservoir. Some one walked near and held a handkerchief for a moment at the point of concentration. A dazzlingly brilliant white light was reflected, causing every one around to close his eyes.

Dr. Calver reached down and picked a stick from the frozen soil. He mounted the reservoir and holding the stick in one hand, he focused by means of a small hand reflector the heat of the combined mirrors on a portion of the frozen wood. In a moment it cracked, smoke and burst into a fierce flame.

Sixteen feet in front of a small helio motor whose reflecting surface was but 10 feet square he placed a tin boiler full of water. A few minutes after he had concentrated the mirrors on its surface the water was boiling merrily. "Why that little trick could cook a dinner for a whole family in summer time," remarked a member of the party. "And the cost of cooking for the whole year would average about a cent a day," said the doctor.

Dr. Calver has interested a number of gentlemen with him, and will endeavor to utilize his discovery in all its practical possibilities. This includes the furnishing of power and heat, smelting and the making of artificial gas. The discovery will also be exploited in furnishing power for pumping in irrigating the arid lands of the great West, where fuel is scarce and expensive and sunlight is plentiful.

When asked what he believed the effect of his invention would be on humanity, Dr. Calver said: "I had few better friends than the late Senator Leland Stanford, who knew my invention well and sympathized with my purposes and ends. Conversing with me he one day said of my helio motor: 'If perfected, it will do more for humanity than all we have at present. The steam engine made a great revolution, and this will make another and a greater.' I have nothing to add to what my friend has said except that my invention is completed now."—[James M. Thomson, in Boston Herald.

"ASTIGMATISM," What is It?

THE ARTICLE ON "GLASSES AND HEADACHES" IN THE DAILY NEWS OF FEB. 28 WILL TELL YOU.

HAVE YOU GOT IT?

VERY LIKELY. NINETY PER CENT OF THE PEOPLE HAVE IT. READ THE ARTICLE AND SEE WHAT IT DOES TO YOU. THEN COME TO ME AND HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED SCIENTIFICALLY AND I WILL TELL YOU MORE ABOUT IT. CRITICAL TESTS ARE AS NOTHING, UNLESS MADE BY ONE WITH LONG EXPERIENCE IN EXAMINING EYES.

I OFFER YOU TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE AND GIVE YOU TRUTHFUL ADVICE FREE.

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Turkish or Vapor Baths in your own house.

IT IS THE ONLY BATH WHICH PRESERVES HEALTH.

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A NEW LINE OF

Nainsook Muslins,

IN LATEST PATTERNS, WHICH WE SHALL SELL AT

8c., 11c., 13c. and 15c. per yard.

CINDERELLA CLOTH,

IN BLUE, PINK AND RED, AT

10c. per yard.

CURTAIN MUSLINS,

A LARGE VARIETY OF PATTERNS, AT

8c., 10c., 12c., 13c., 15c., 17c and 22c per yard

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NEW YORK AND NEWPORT.

Pure Distilled Water,

50c. for five gallon carboy.

This water is absolutely pure and is used in making all our mineral waters. Obtained first from a dorpartesian well, it is converted into steam, condensed, and aerated.

All Foreign and Native Waters on Hand.

SIPHONS OF SODA, VICHY, LITHIA, SELTZER, $1.50 a doz.

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REPERTOIRE FOR THE WEEK:

Monday Night,	"The Parisian Princess."
Tuesday Matinee,	"Drifted Apart."
Tuesday Night,	"My Kentucky Home."
Wednesday Matinee,	"The Parisian Princess."
Wednesday Night,	"The Octoroon."
Thursday Matinee,	"My Kentucky Home."
Thursday Night,	"The Galley Slave."
Friday Matinee,	"For Her Honor."
Friday Night,	"A Member of Congress."
Saturday Matinee,	"Life in Louisiana."
Saturday Night,	"A Gigantic Liar."

Continuous Performance.

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CONCERT!

OF THE SEASON AT THE

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SPRING STREET.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

L. B. WALKER, TENOR SOLOIST.

F. S. SPRAGUE, BARITONE SOLOIST.

MISS MAE TITUS, SOPRANO SOLOIST.

MISS C. EVELYN COOK, READER.

—AND—

TWO FIRST CLASS QUARTETS.

SOLOS, DUETS, QUARTETS AND GRAND DOUBLE QUARTETS.

TICKETS 50c. at J. H. Barney, Jr., & Co.'s music store, H. W. Rankin's studio and of members of the church.

Office of the Clerk of Probate Court, Portsmouth, R. I. Feb. 21, A. D. 1900.

EARL H. PECKHAM

of said Portsmouth, a minor over fourteen years of age has this day filed his petition in this office, addressed to said Court, praying that Constant C. Chase or some other suitable person may be appointed Guardian of his estate and has requested to the Clerk of said Court that previous notice of the filing and purport thereof be published for fourteen days once a week at least in the Newport Daily News.

WILLIAM P. BRAYTON, Probate Clerk.

INDIA RUBBER.

Report of a French Commissioner to South America.

M. Eugene Poisson, who was sent by the French government to South America to examine into the India rubber question, has lately returned, and the official report which he gives presents many points of interest. The principal object of the expedition was to obtain information as well as seeds and plants, with a view of propagation in the French colonies. The city of Para, Brazil, was first visited; this is one of the great centres of the rubber industry, and the product found in the region is one of the most highly esteemed by the trade. To give an idea of the extent of the traffic in the region called Amazonia, it may be remarked that for the year preceding June 30, 1897, the 15 principal houses have exported 22,300,000 kilogrammes of rubber, whose total value is estimated at $23,600,000. The Para rubber is taken from a tree belonging to the Euphorbiaceae, genus Hevea, which grows in the damp earth on the borders of the numerous affluents of the Amazon. Divers species of this tree exist in different regions, giving different qualities of rubber; thus in lower Amazonia is found the H. Braziliensis, in the environs of Manao the H. discolor, and in the regions of the Rio Negro and Rio Naupes the H. paucifiora and H. lutea. In spite of efforts which have been made to determine the value of each of these species, this has been difficult, if not impossible, as it demands a prolonged sojourn in the humid forests which is not without peril for a European, as examples have shown.

M. Poisson visited the forests near Para to observe the collection of the rubber. It appears that the natives distinguish two kinds of trees which they call the white and the black hevea, from the difference in the color of the leaves, the black giving the better quality of milk, but the mixture of the two seems to be superior to either taken separately. The hevea generally grows singly, and the seringueros, or sap-collectors, sometimes cover several miles in collecting the product. M. Coudreau, the explorer, has seen groups of trees on the banks of certain rivers, but very far from the main stream, generally in localities where it is impossible to stay on account of the clouds of mosquitoes found there. M. Poisson was able, after some difficulty, to secure samples of the milk for analysis, in well-corked bottles, but under the influence of the tropical heat fermentation often takes place.

In the Amazon region the rubber is extracted by making a shallow incision in the bark of the tree with a small hatchet; below the cut is placed a small tin vessel held in place by its sharp rim, which is forced lightly into the bark. The contents of the buckets are emptied into a calabash and taken to the carbet, a small installation where the operation of "smoking" is carried out. This consists in dipping a blade of wood with a long handle into the milk, then exposing above a terra cotta furnace in which burn large pieces of wood and the fruit of a certain palm called the attalea; the operation is repeated until a mass of sufficient size has been obtained, when it is detached by slitting one side. It is in this form that the rubber is delivered to commerce. The aim of this treatment is not only to evaporate the water and avoid putrefaction of the rubber, but the nut of the attalea possesses specific properties; analysis of the smoke shows the presence of acetic acid, which causes the milk to coagulate instantly, the creosote acting as an antiseptic.

The province of Ceara was next visited; here the rubber is obtained from a tree also of the family of Euphorbiaceae, the Manihot glaziovi, which grows in dry soil; it is a tree of medium height—8 to 12 metres at most. Its milk is thicker than that of the Hevea, and it coagulates more rapidly. For this reason it is usually collected by allowing it to run down the side of the tree, where it dries in one or two days; it sometimes reaches the ground, becoming mixed with impurities. It is exported in several forms, either in balls or cakes more or less mixed with sand and debris, in globules formed by making light incisions in the bark, or in cakes prepared, like the Para rubber, by the fuming process, which is coming more and more into practice. As to the production of rubber in Ceara, no exact figures could be obtained; but according to the dealers, 400 tons had been produced in 1897. The governments of these two regions have endeavored to organize plantations by offering prizes, but with little success; the growth of the manihot is, however, very rapid, plants of five months attaining a height of seven to eight feet, and in one year, 12 feet. A third variety of rubber tree which merits attention is the Hancornia speciosa and its varieties, which give the rubber known as Pernambuco. It is a smaller tree bearing an edible fruit, which is sold in the markets. At Ceara, where samples of this rubber were seen, it was learned that it is nearly all exported to Liverpool; the quantity produced is, however, relatively small.

M. Poisson had some difficulty in obtaining seeds; those of the hevea keep but a short time; the Ceara varieties are more satisfactory. These seeds are greatly sought for by Americans, Englishmen and Germans but their collection must be carefully watched over, as the natives, suspicious of foreigners, will try to destroy their value, either by boiling or otherwise; 100,000 seeds of the hevea and 320,000 of the manihot were secured, with a loss of 30 per cent on the former, which should always be counted upon.

In the island of Trinidad was found the Mimusops balata, a magnificent tree of great height, and a diameter which sometimes exceeds 1½ meters. The product of this tree is greatly esteemed but in the island the wood alone is used, its hardness and durability rendering it valuable. The Balata rubber comes usually from Venezuela or the Guianas, passing to Trinidad, which becomes its reputed place of origin. The incision made in this tree gives a milk which is very dense, flowing with difficulty; the coagulation is slow, requiring about 24 hours in the air. The government of Trinidad, which has a very fine experimental plantation, has been making trials of a Mexican rubber tree called the Castilloa elastica, with such encouraging results that a large plantation has been decided upon.—[Abstract of report given to the French government by M. Poisson.

PERRY BELMONT ON AN "IMPERIAL TARIFF."

The question, What is the relation to the United States of the islands recently conquered or purchased by us? is one of great practical importance. If they are constitutionally a part of the United States, the provisions of the constitution in regard to customs, duties and imposts apply to them, and no special tariff can be established for Porto Rico or the Philippines. Mr. Perry Belmont discusses this question in an article entitled "The President's War Power and an Imperial Tariff," in the March number of the North American Review, which is in effect a sequel to his paper in the December issue on "Congress, the President and the Philippines." Mr. Belmont holds that under the constitution there should be absolute free trade between our new possessions and our ports on this continent:

"The Republican leaders are restive under the obligations imposed by the constitution regarding duties to be levied in the ports of the United States on the American continent upon imports from our new islands. Those who negotiated and ratified the treaty with Spain should have considered that. There is a way by which those who dread the effect upon certain voters of conceding free trade between the before-mentioned ports can perhaps avoid the anticipated political consequences to themselves. They might promote a suit which should carry the question to the Supreme Court for a prompt judgment. Unless the precedents in previous cases should be set aside, the result must be that absolute free trade has existed since April 11, 1899, and that such free trade cannot be prevented by Congress unless our new islands shall again become foreign territory, which is inadmissible."

A LAKE STEAMER COMBINE.

Plan to Include the Companies in the Big Railroad Pool.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The Chronicle says: Another field of transportation is to be covered by the syndicates that within the past few months have assumed control of the railroads east of Chicago and St. Louis. Those behind the consolidations have turned their attention to the water lines, and are working on a plan to combine the large boat companies on the Great Lakes, with the intention of placing these in the big pool with the railroads. It is said that Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman and Hill are the prime movers in the lake deal.

In the lake pool Mr. Rockefeller will place his big fleet of ore boats. Hill will add all the big liners of the Northern Steamship Company. Morgan will contribute the vessels owned and operated by the Erie and Lehigh Valley roads, and Harriman will turn over the steamers that are run in connection with the New York Central railroad system. This will include 95 per cent of all the big boats on the Great Lakes, both freight and passenger.

NO CHANGE AT HALLOWELL.

Rumor of an Agreement Pending a Settlement Unfounded.

HALLOWELL, Me., March 3.—The local branch of the National Granite Cutters' Union has taken no further action with regard to settlement. George Lord's works are closed. A rumor was current yesterday that an agreement had been effected pending the settlement, but investigation proved this groundless. Mr. Lord's offer, which was made Wednesday, of $3 per day and eight hours' work pending settlement, was considered at the meeting of the stone cutters, and they requested him to sign an agreement to allow his offer to remain in force one year, which he refused to do. No further offers will be made by him.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Paul A. Andrews arrived from New York today.

—Mr. E. F. Sullivan has gone to New York for a few days.

—The condition of ex-Alderman Tilley shows no signs of improvement.

—Mr. Hermann Oelrichs is registered at the Pacific Club, San Francisco.

—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a luncheon at Lake Worth Inlet, Fla., this afternoon.

—Sheriff Anthony has appointed James H. Hart night watchman at the Newport county jail.

—It is not yet spring, yet a hand organ was sprung on the citizens last night, one appearing on Thames street.

—The condition of Mr. Harry McGowan is slightly improved and it is now thought it will not be necessary to perform an operation.

—The flag of the Lawrence Club is at half-staff on account of the death of Charles F. Bates, who was a non-resident member of the club.

—Mrs. Florence Baldwin and her daughter, Miss Deacon, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin at their home at Mountain View, San Francisco.

—The recent entertainment given by the Rogers High School Association netted $103.23, which will materially assist in the work of the school base ball club this spring.

—The ice cutters are still looking for a cold snap that will help them as well as the coal dealers. Heretofore the latter alone have profited from the advent of the cold weather.

—H. A. Monk of Boston, C. E. Baldwin and H. M. Walker of Bridgeport, F. S. White and G. W. White of Boston and G. J. Kilton of Providence are registered at the Perry House.

—Beginning tomorrow, the price of the New York Sunday papers will be seven cents in Newport, the same as in New London and other places, where it costs much less to get them than it does in this city.

—Bicycle quotations for March were today officially fixed at $15 by Sheriff Anthony, in front of the State House and in the presence of a small crowd. At least, that is all the sheriff could get for the wheel.

—The Newport One Price Clothing Company has sent out handsome folders showing the spring and summer styles of Dunlap hats for both women and men. This company is the local agent for Dunlap's hats, and the opening of the spring and summer styles occurs today here as well as at all the other agencies.

—Tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Robert Emmet Guards' hall the various Irish societies of Newport will hold a reunion, with exercises in commemoration of Robert Emmet and other Irish patriots. All the societies have united in arranging the meeting, and a large attendance is looked for.

—Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum, has appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. George W. Tilley, John M. Taylor, James W. Langley, W. Frederick Watson, A. E. Burnside Davis, Charles R. Blackmar, John Mahan and William H. Young, to arrange for a celebration of the twenty-second anniversary of the council's institution, Friday evening, March 23.

A Card.

The undersigned hereby agrees to refund the money on a fifty-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. He also guarantees a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or money refunded.

EMIL S. BLUMENKRANZ.

JOY REPLACES WOE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

exhibited at an influential meeting of the British Catholic Union this week, when the president, the Duke of Norfolk, read some correspondence exchanged between himself and Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state. The union had requested the Duke of Norfolk to interrogate the Holy See in relation to the anti-British tone taken by the Osservatore Romano in commenting on the Boer war. The paper is supposed to be the pope's official organ, receiving a financial subsidy from him. The Duke of Norfolk wrote:

"To us it seems very grievous that any opportunity should be given to any one to persuade the British people that the Holy See regards them with hostility or dislike. I cannot deny that an impression of this sort is creeping into the public mind. When it is remembered that Catholics are in the minority in Great Britain it will, we think, be admitted that in the freedom of our religion, in the great question of education, and in matters of religious ministrations to soldiers and sailors, we need not fear comparison with other countries in which Catholics form the great majority."

To which Cardinal Rampolla cordially replied that the Osservatore Romano printed only one column which was official, and this was devoted to religious news, adding his refusal to accept responsibility for any political views it might express and declaring that the "holy father always cherishes for England that lively special interest which he has always found many occasions of displaying" and that "as the vicar of the God of Peace he desires nothing more earnestly than a cessation of the actual state of things which costs the English nation so many victims."

Mr. F. W. Pringle of Chicago, who came over this week, representing Rev. C. M. Sheldon, has arranged with the Westminster Gazette to reproduce in England the edition of the Topeka Capital, which the author of "In His Steps" begins March 13. Religious societies have also warmly taken up the idea. The Sunday School Chronicle and Christian Endeavor are arranging to publish the bulk of Mr. Sheldon's week's work.

The recent murder of a land agent and magistrate named Bird at Bantry, though failing to attract general attention, is held by the better informed to indicate a serious condition in Irish affairs. The Standard, commenting on the occurrence, draws attention to the fact that Mr. William O'Brien, only a few days before the murder, inaugurated at Bantry a branch of the United Irish League, urging his audience to "get rid of landlordism," and referring enthusiastically to the example of the Boers, "who took down their guns." The Standard urges Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, to reconsider his refusal to put the United League under the ban of the crimes act. The Morning Post takes a similar view of the situation.

Society has pulled itself together and the first drawing room of the season, March 13, promises to be a brilliant affair. Dinner parties are increasing in number.

Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, United States commissioner to the Paris exhibition, and Mrs. Peck happened to be present in the House of Lords Thursday, at the interesting moment of the announcement of the relief of Ladysmith, and Attorney General Sir Richard Webster improved the occasion by presenting Mr. and Mrs. Peck to the Prince of Wales, who is president of the British exposition commission. His Royal Highness greeted the Americans most cordially.

PRESSING THE MAYAS.

Mexican Troops Within a Few Miles o Their Stronghold.

CHICAGO, March 3.—A special to the Chicago Record from Oaxaca, Mexico, says: Government troops have made an aggressive advance against the Maya Indians in the state of Yucatan during the last few days. The army is now within a few miles of Santa Cruz, the main stronghold of the rebels, which will be attacked early next week. The Mayas were strongly intrenched at Aguada, their force at that place numbering 3,000 armed men. Six hundred Mexican troops, commanded by General Bravos in person, attacked them and drove them from the trenches. Thirty-two Indians were killed.

Our Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

IS THE SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD FOR MAKING PURE BLOOD, STRONG NERVES AND A HEALTHY STOMACH. IT HAS BEEN IN USE LONG ENOUGH TO PROVE ITS MERITS. IT WILL IMPROVE THE APPETITE AND GIVE TONE TO THE ENTIRE SYSTEM—THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR PALE, HALF-SICK, TIRED OUT MEN AND WOMEN. TAKE THIS GOOD TONIC AND SEE HOW LIKE A CHARM IT ACTS.

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176 Thames St., Cor. Mary.

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ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS.

GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

TO CHANGE ELECTION LAWS.

Movement for a Joint Convention of Southern States.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 3.—The committee appointed by the Republican legislative caucus recently to arrange for a convention of the Republicans of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama and North and South Carolina, to inaugurate a movement against the election laws now in force in these states, held a meeting and organized last night. Senator N. T. Howard of Butler county was elected chairman, and Senator W. H. Cox of Haysville secretary. The Kentucky state convention will be held some time this month at Louisville, which then will issue an address to the Republicans of the states mentioned, calling a convention of all of them to meet at Nashville.

SIBLEY'S SALARY.

Divides It Among the Hospitals of His Congressional District.

FRANKLIN, Penn., March 3.—Shortly after the election of Hon. Joseph Sibley as Congressman from the Twenty-seventh district he announced that he would divide his salary for his two years' term between the five hospitals in this district. In fulfillment of this promise, the officials of the projected hospital in this city have received a check for $1,000 from Congressman Sibley, and a check for the same amount was received by each of the hospitals at Oil City, Warren, Bradford and Kane. At the end of his term each hospital will have received $2,000.

While Mr. Sibley represented the Erie-Crawford district he took similar action with his salary, dividing it among the labor organizations of the district.

THE TRADES.

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Plans for interior and exterior alterations.
Wood mantels of all descriptions.
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Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Furnace Work.
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Is my business and I am ready to attend to it. Call on
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Removal!
LINCOLN HAMMETT & CO.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR PLACE OF BUSINESS FROM 71 MILL ST. TO
32 MILL STREET.
Bells of all kinds put in and repaired.

Notice!

All persons are hereby warned against taking any seaweed, sand or gravel from that portion of Sachuest Beach bordering the property known as the Sachuest Neck Farm, without the consent of the lessee.

HERMAN F. PECKHAM,
BARCLAY HAZARD,

Newport, Feb. 15, 1900.

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New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Oct. 30, 1899, trains will leave Newport for Boston, Terminal station, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 9:30, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. Return, 6:12, 8:12, 10:12 a. m.; 12:12, 3:15, 4:12, a6:30, 6:42 p. m. MIDDLETOWN AND PORTSMOUTH, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8:20, 11:00 a. m., 3:00, 5:00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, PROVINCETOWN, 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. FITCHBURG and Stations on Northern Division, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. LOWELL, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11:00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, a6:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS for BOSTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 6:27, 8:15 a. m.; 12:15, 1:28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. For MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH, BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER, SOMERSET, DIGHTON, NORTH DIGHTON, WEIR VILLAGE and TAUNTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

a Boat from Fall River.
e Wharf Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l. Supt., Boston.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

NEWPORT & FALL RIVER STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Leave Fall River for Newport—**6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 a. m.; 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, *9:15, *10:45 p. m.

Leave Newport for Fall River—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a. m.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15 p. m.

* To Portsmouth car house only.
** Not run Sunday.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 50 minutes.

Last car for Fall River leaves Newport (Bull street) at 9:15 P. M.

Last car for Newport leaves Fall River at 8:45 P. M.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Fall River at 10:15 P. M.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Newport at 10:45 P. M.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when pleasant.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

For Block Island

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:00 p. m. Returning, leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., weather permitting.

Try our 20c. Chocolates, Buttercups and Molasses Candy,
MADE FRESH EVERY DAY.

For colds there is nothing better than our Molasses Peppermints, made from pure molasses.

Ice Cream, Ices and Fresh Cakes always on hand.

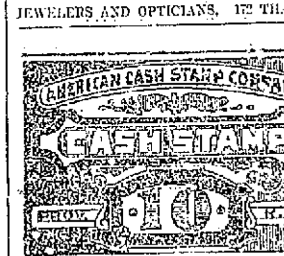
C. F. Frasch,
170 THAMES STREET.

"TAKE A REST."

That's the first advice from the physician when the busy, bustling business man feels approaching breakdown. A prominent nerve specialist once said to a patient—a business man on the verge of nervous collapse—"Close your eyes for thirty days or take a trip to the seashore." If you can't take a rest take a glass. The eyes need rest more than any organ of the human system. You can rest them by quitting your work or using a glass. You can get the right glass at the right price from us.

Examinations free by a Graduate Optician.

H. A. HEATH & CO.,
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS, 172 THAMES ST.



CASH STAMPS

Will make a saving for you when paying cash for your purchase. Ask for them. When you fill your book it is worth five dollars at any of our banks. Cash Stamp Co., Butler Exchange, Providence.

Arctic Ice Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.
THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.
PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
Office Commercial Wharf
JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

Raw Hide Whips.
Another gross just received and will be sold at 25c. each for cash.
GEORGE GRATRIX, 98 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For New York, the South and West

Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days only at 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

Returning from New York steamers leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren street, week days only at 5:00 P. M.

Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining here until 3:45 A. M. before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Dispatch Express Office, 272 Thames street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent.

J. H. JORDAN,
Agent, Newport, R. I.

O. H. TAYLOR,
General Passenger Agent, New York.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 17,
LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days only 8:30 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport week days only 4 p. m.

Mondays and Saturdays only stop at Prudence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

Special Saturday Excursion 75c. Good to return only at 4 p. m. same day or following Monday.

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

FROM FOOT OF MARKET SQUARE, NEWPORT.

On and after October 5, 1899,

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown—6:15, 8:15, 10:00, (U. S. Mail); 11 a. m.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (U. S. Mail); 6:00 p. m.

Leave Newport—8:45, 9:30, 10:30, (U. S. Mail); 12:00 a. m.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, (U. S. Mail); 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown—9 a. m.; 12:30, 4 p. m.

Leave Newport—9:30 a. m.; 1:00, 4:30 p. m.

Subject to change without notice.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route."

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10	*7:35
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:18	5:50	9:51
Boston, arr.,	1:18	4:30	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:30	6:57	11:00	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M

LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	e*12 02	*5 00	*10 02	*1 02
Boston,		10 03	1 03	3 15
Providence,		11 11	2 10	4 15
Newport, arr.,	6 35	1 00	4 00	6 40
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:15 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington 10:52 A. M.

e Following this train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem River) leaving Washington at 5:00 P. M.; Baltimore 5:58 P. M.; Philadelphia 8:10 P. M., due at Wickford Junction 5:14 A. M.; Newport, 6.35 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger-King and Hill Top Cottages,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

WINTER BOARD.

A few rooms now vacant at Nason Cottage. Sanitary plumbing, hot water heat, house comfortable and pleasant.

GEO. NASON, 26 Mill Street.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,

—FROM—

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

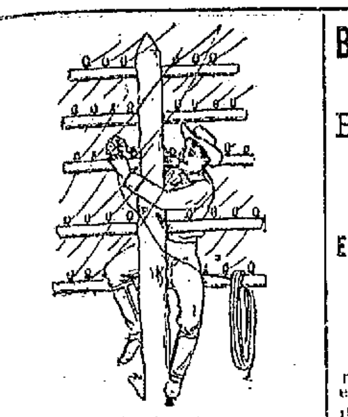
For rates and other information apply to
J. H. JORDAN, Agent N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
or to H. J. Jernegan, Agent,
Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

New Music
The Latest New York Hits
SONGS and TWO STEPS.
JOHN ROGERS,
210 THAMES STREET.

FISCHER ESTABLISHED 1840, **PIANOS**
RENOWNED FOR TONE & DURABILITY
THE WONDERFUL POPULARITY ENJOYED BY THE
FISCHER PIANO
FOR THE PAST FIFTY-NINE YEARS IS WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF THE PIANO WORLD. DURING THIS PERIOD OVER
110,000
PIANOS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED BY THIS FIRM.
Grand and Upright Pianos
IN RARE WOODS AND CHASTE DESIGNS. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
J. & C. FISCHER,
33 Union Square, West, between 16th and 17th Sts., New York
—OR—
MANN & ECCLES,
347 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.



A High Position

may be waiting for you to ask for it.

You will get but little in this world that you don't ask for, while you may get a great deal if you ask for a great deal.

If you feel that you are capable of holding a higher position at a higher salary you should certainly ask for it through the Daily News want columns.

You don't need to reveal your identity if you don't want to. If you carefully explain your qualifications you'll get replies.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Plain and fancy dressmaking neatly done at home, by Mrs. John Guessey, 8 Third street.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for housework at 103 John street.

WANTED—General housework girl. Apply Monday between 10 and 12 o'clock at 541 Spring street.

WANTED—Well-recommended girl for general housework in small family; must bring good reference. Box 58, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A capable man or woman to travel. Salary and expenses paid weekly. Address Box 27, Daily News Office.

GENERAL WANTS.

"Banjo" Clock.

WANTED—To buy, a "Banjo" or Willard clock. Address, stating price and where can be seen, Box 29, Daily News Office.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

Kay Street House.

Open all the year.

15 KAY STREET.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

NEW YORK,

7th Avenue and 56th Street.

New, Fireproof, All Modern Conveniences.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

WARREN LELAND, JR.

OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

EVERETT HOUSE,

17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

For convenience of situation and delightful exposure, The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

WM. M. BATES. B. L. M. BATES.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

BOSTON.

American and European plans.
Most desirably situated in COPLEY SQUARE, the most fashionable locality in the city.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.
HERBERT H. BARNES, Manager.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Interesting Offerings in New

SPRING FLOWERS.

Roses and Violets, 25c. a bunch.

M. E. TOBIN,

46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Great Reduction in Prices

—OF—

MILLINERY GOODS

AT THE

Broadway Millinery Store,

G. H. KIRBY, - 86 Broadway

NOW IS THE TIME

To Buy Novelties and French Patterns at Half Price.

N. L. MASON, - 18 BROADWAY.

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,

Formerly of Park Square, Boston,
HAS OPENED PARLORS AT 5 MOUNT VERNON STREET.

GOLF HATS, 25c.,

Former Price 75c., $1.25, $1.75 and $2.

F. N. Dawley, 111 Thames St.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,

176 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

Engineers and Contractors for Concrete Masonry.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,

Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives, Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars.

Wm. Shepley, Newport Agt.,

7 OAK STREET.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

BREAKING PARTY TIES.

Hard for the Congressman Who Does It.

Effect May be Serious to Younger Members.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The man who breaks with his party, especially in a crisis, has a very hard time of it and is subjected to a great deal of criticism. The men in congress who could not agree with their party associates upon the Porto Rican tariff, and there were many more than the vote showed, had to stand for a great deal of earnest and prayerful argument. No man likes to get outside the party lines, and he suffers a great deal when he finds his views and conscientious scruples prevent him from supporting what the majority of his party decides upon. Nothing in the way of party differences has occurred in recent years to cause such bitter feelings within the party as the determination of a number of Republicans to oppose a tariff on Porto Rican products in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the party, and especially when that majority was composed of the members long in service and included most of the recognized leaders. To the young men the break was most serious, as in some cases it threatened their standing in the future and might injure their careers in the house. The necessity for an almost solid Republican vote, because the opposition was united, made the break harder and criticism more pointed.

To the Highest Court.

Some time it is expected that the status of the islands ceded by Spain will be decided in the supreme court of the United States. Nearly every lawyer outside of those on the bench has expressed an opinion one way or another as to whether or not the constitution extends over the islands and whether this country has any right to levy a tariff on goods coming from the islands. But at the same time the matter will not be determined until a decision is rendered by the supreme court, and to that body it will come if, in the final legislation by both senate and house, a tariff is imposed. While supreme court decisions do not alter the opinion of men in all cases, they settle the controversy.

Not that it will have any bearing upon the decision of the court, but merely as a matter of interest, I will observe that the court at present is more unevenly balanced in a party sense than it has been since David Davis left it in 1877 to become a senator from Illinois. There are now seven Republicans and two Democrats. Neither of these Democrats is a silver man or in accord with the majority of the party on the great issue. One is believed to have a leaning toward protection. On the other hand, one of the seven Republicans is said to believe in free trade, which does not harmonize with his party.

Observed by a Governor.

"Things do not change much here," said Governor Lind of Minnesota, as he looked over the senate. "It seems to be very much as it was when I was in congress seven years ago. There is Senator Morgan, talking just as he was when I used to come over from the house. Yes, and he is talking about Hawaii, too, and, so far as I can distinguish, he is making the same speech. No, you do not change very much, though there are some new faces, but the men that were here do not seem to have grown the least bit older. In the house there has been a great change, and the new faces predominate. Those I know are now in the minority."

Speaking of Senator Morgan and the Hawaiian bill reminds me that about the most bitter things that Senator Tillman said lately were directed at the Alabama senator during the debate. The South Carolina senator did not get a reply from Senator Morgan

Reed in the Court.

Ex-Speaker Reed as a practitioner before the supreme court attracts as much attention as the court. Those who knew him as speaker and for four years as leader of the minority on the floor of the house take much interest in him. He is very retiring and modest in the court. So far he has had to make only a commonplace routine motion. On such occasions he waits until several other lawyers have made their motions and then he rises. Some other lawyer rises, and Mr. Reed settles back in his chair. This is repeated two or three times, and then the chief justice looks directly at him, ignoring all others, and this is followed by his saying in his well known drawl, "May it please the court," followed by what he wants.

"I suppose he got a pretty good fee for that one unimportant sentence," said a layman the last time Reed was here. "I should rather guess yes," was the response of a lawyer. "One attorney who came here," he continued, "found a United States senator on the other side. He thought the court would be impressed if he got a senator associated with him to make a formal motion such as that made by Mr. Reed. This senator to whom he applied demurred at first, saying any one could ask for a writ. But the outside attorney persisted, and the senator made the motion. A few days later he received a check for $250 to pay for the service. These lawyers do not work for nothing." ARTHUR W. DUNN.

ENGLISH CHAMPIONS OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Loyalty on the part of Great Britain's sons in distant lands has played so remarkable a role in the war now in progress in South Africa that it may not be amiss to offer a few words of explanation concerning the position of the very large number of English people who make their home in the United States. Of all the foreign-born inhabitants of this country, they furnish in proportion the smallest number of applications to the courts for letters of naturalization. The Englishman, especially the Englishman of the better class, when he crosses the Atlantic, and settles in America, manifests an extraordinary reluctance to abjure his allegiance to the British crown, and as a general rule refrains from taking any steps to become a citizen of the United States. In fact, he lives and dies in this country as a full-fledged Englishman; and it is only his children, born and educated on American soil, who grow up as citizens of the United States, and as champions of the Stars and Stripes.

At first sight it may appear ungracious, as well as ungrateful, that a foreigner should make his home in this country, enjoying its advantages, without applying for naturalization; and still an Englishman myself, although resident for some 10 years in the United States, I have sometimes been called to account about the matter in a kindly and good-natured fashion by my many friends here. But I have noticed that Americans who take up their abode in England are very chary about surrendering their rights of citizenship of the United States; and there is no doubt that the few who have done so have seriously lost rather than gained thereby in the eyes of the English people. The latter will always prefer a true blue American to one who turns his back, metaphorically speaking, upon Old Glory, and who spurns the inestimable privileges and prerogatives that are the birthright of every citizen of the United States. I cannot help thinking that people here must, on reflection, entertain much the same ideas with regard to those of my countrymen who are fortunate enough to make their homes in the United States, and that at heart they do not think the worse of us for declining to abandon our loyalty to our Queen and our allegiance to the Union Jack.

The majority of Americans in England are perfectly satisfied to be governed by English laws, and by English authorities, without any wish to interfere in their administration. It is the same with the English here in the United States. If we do not seek naturalization, it we remain true to the old flag, it is because we feel that we can do so without giving offence to our American friends, and, above all, without any conflict with the obligations which are imposed upon us by the hospitality which we enjoy here. We are not treated like Outlanders, but with the same degree of cordiality and friendship that Americans invariably meet with in England.

There is so much sympathy between our two countries, so great an analogy between their institutions, the system of law and justice being almost identical, that it is possible for us Englishmen in America to remain loyal to our queen, and to fulfil our duties of—well, let me call it—honorary citizens of the United States, at one and the same time. If we do not apply for naturalization, it is because we do not feel the need of franchise, and if we do not want the franchise, it is because we do not experience the necessity of having any voice in the government. The English in the Transvaal asked only to be allowed to participate in the administration of the republic by means of a Parliamentary vote, because they considered that they were badly governed, and were consequently dissatisfied both with their own condition and with the authorities to whose rule they were subject. We Englishmen in America are perfectly satisfied with the system of government that we find in the United States, and are content to comply with all the laws and usages of the land, without desiring to modify them in any way. In fact, there is no reason why we should wish for any change. We have not the slightest objection to being governed by native-born American citizens; and as for those eminent American statesmen, legislators, judges and bosses in general who are of Irish birth—well, we English have long been accustomed to be ruled by the Irish. —[J. Cunliffe Owen in the Forum.

GROCERIES.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

Strictly Fresh Rhode Island Eggs

25c. per doz.; 4 1-2 doz. for $1.

GOOD THINGS.

B. & M. Coffee at 32c. Oscar's Sauce.
Bromangelon, 15c.; 2 for 25c. Cocktail Catsup.
1-lb. Jar R.C. Jelly, 30c. Minuet Wafers.
Cheese Straws, 15c. Nashrilles.

C. Sherman & Co.,

243 & 245 Thames Street.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CLOSED AT 12 M.

Telephone 351-2.

We Sell

Chase & Sanborn's High Grade Coffee. Chase & Sanborn are the largest distributors of coffee to the retail trade in the United States. They are in the best possible position to supply reliable goods and they do it.

Peckham & Manchester,

Directly opposite the New City Hall.
BROADWAY.

THOMAS KITCHEN.

Coupes and Victorias

To let with careful drivers.

35 Friendship Street.

TELEPHONE.

AT PHIL. STEVENS'S,

48 & 50 Thames Street.

5-lb. can Coffee, GROUND OR IN THE BEAN,		$1.00
2-lb can Coffee,	- - - -	.40
1-lb. can Coffee,	- - -	.25

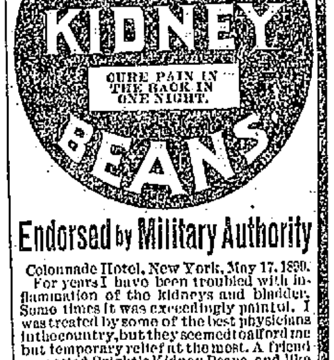
These coffees are guaranteed.

PURE GOLD FLOUR,

The Best on the Market.

All checks given at this store cashed at the Bijou, 89 Thames street.

IF YOU WANT GOOD HELP
Drop a postal to
LEARY'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
109 Broadway,



Endorsed by Military Authority

Colonnade Hotel, New York, May 17, 1899.
For years I have been troubled with inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. Some times it was exceedingly painful. I was treated by some of the best physicians in the country, but they seemed to afford me but temporary relief at the most. A friend suggested Bright's Kidney Beans, and like a drowning man grasping after straws, tried one box and the result was most gratifying. I now use them whenever occasion requires. I consider them a very valuable remedy.

GEN. ELIAS M. GREENE.

For sale by all Druggists, 50 cents per Box.

BRIGHT'S CHEMICAL CO., Little Falls, N. Y.

For Sale by E. S. Blumenkranz.

Second-hand Carriages for Sale.

FLUDDER BROTHERS, 15 Beach St

GROCERIES.

Received Today, Another lot California Navel Oranges,

And although the market is firmer we shall sell at old prices. This is fancy selected southern California upland fruit, high colored and sweet. We offer

Good size California Navels, 15c. a dozen.
Larger California Navels, 20c. a dozen.
Large California Navels, 25c. a dozen.

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

BROADWAY, OPPOSITE NEW CITY HALL.

O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

Arrived today, a carload of the very best

SPRUCE KINDLING WOOD,

15 bundles for 25c.
65 bundles for $1.

James A. Eddy,

Cash Grocery and Market,

250 THAMES STREET.

Telephone No. 110.

A Lump of Lead in His Stomach

Frank L. Tibbetts, of 12 Lopez St., Cambridge, Mass., says: "About a year ago I suffered greatly from indigestion. There was a constant feeling of distress, as if I had a lump of lead in my stomach. This was accompanied by general depression, loss of appetite and constipation.

"I sought medical advice and tried about every medicine on the market, but could get no relief. I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and took three boxes, finishing the last one about six months ago. From that day to the present time I have had no indigestion nor any of the distress, in fact I have never felt better in my life than I do now."

FRANK L. TIBBETTS.

There appeared Frank L. Tibbetts and affixed his signature and made oath to the above statement before me.
Aug. 28, 1899. GEORGE A. DAVIS. Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes $2.50.

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2 Shares Merchants' Bank

13 Shares Aquid. Nat. Bank.

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(Incorporated under Massachusetts law in 1899.) $100,000.00 full paid.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 3, Wall Street—The stock market opened weak, with American Steel & Wire at 54⅛, Atchison preferred 64⅛, Burlington 122¾, Continental Tobacco 30¼, Federal Steel 51, Leather 11¼, Manhattan 93⅝, Missouri Pacific 45, Brooklyn Transit 65¾, Northern Pacific 52½, People's Gas 95, Rock Island 106¾, Sugar 95, St. Paul 120¾, Southern preferred 57½, Tennessee Coal & Iron 91, Tobacco 104, Union Pacific 48⅞, Union Pacific preferred 73⅝, and Third Avenue 47½.

10—The market gave way at the opening, the special weakness being in the same stocks as yesterday. Sugar dropped 1⅝, Consolidated Gas 1¾ and Tobacco a point. Sugar rallied over a point after the opening, and Tennessee Coal recovered more than its fractional loss. Third Avenue was steady.

11—Expectation of financial arrangements to rehabilitate Third Avenue aroused a sharp demand for the stock, which bounded up 5¾. Material advances followed in all the other specialties, Tennessee Coal selling up 3¾, Sugar 3 and Consolidated Gas, Brooklyn Transit, Metropolitan and People's Gas 1½ to 2. Some of the Metal issues were on a parity with or above yesterday's close, the rally reaching a point in St. Paul and Burlington. Pittsburg, C., C., C. & St. Louis dropped five.

Closing—Money on call, steady, at 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½ @ 5½ per cent; sterling exchange, steady, at $4.86¼ @ ½ for demand and $4.82¾ @ 83 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84 @ ½ and $4.87 @ 88; commercial bills, $4.82 @ ½; silver certificates, 59¾ @ 60¾; bar silver, 59⅝; Mexican dollars, 47¾; government bonds, weak. The market became dull and heavy while waiting for the bank statement. Upon its publication the demand from the shorts became urgent. Sugar was rushed up a point above par and the high-priced specialties. Iron and Steel stocks and local traction stocks advanced from two to four points for the most prominent stocks. Dealings were small in the railroads, but they rallied and reached a point or over in active stocks. Sugar met large offerings above par, but was in large demand below and vibrated very feverishly. In the closing dealings it was forced up to 100¼. The closing was active and strong at the top level, except for a few of the specialties, and at net gains throughout.

NEW YORK, March 3.

	Closing.
Atchison	22⅝
Atchison preferred	65¼
Canada Southern	47½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	123½
C., C., C. & St Louis	59½
Delaware & Hudson	115
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	180¼
Erie	12¼
Illinois Central	112½
Lake Shore	194
Louisville & Nashville	81¼
Manhattan	91¼
Metropolitan Traction	168
Missouri Pacific	45¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10¾
New Jersey Central	115¼
New York Central	134
Northern Pacific	52¾
Northern Pacific preferred	74½
Northwestern	158
Ontario & Western	23⅝
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	19¼
Rock Island	107
St. Paul	121¼
St. Paul preferred	171
Southern Pacific	37¼
Texas & Pacific	16
Union Pacific	49
Wabash	6¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼
Adams Express	115
Wells, Fargo Express	122
American Tobacco	81
Continental Tobacco	30¼
Continental Tobacco preferred	83¼
General Electric	125
Lead	22¼
Pacific Mail	37¼
Pullman Palace	193
Sugar	100¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	91¼
Leather	10¼
Rubber	32
Western Union	82¼

An advance movement in this market is held in check by the prospect of firm money for the next three or four weeks, and the indisposition of the big holders to pull together on the long side. There is no question whatever but that the heavy operators are bulls for a long pull, but for various reasons, such as the troubles in the traction and gas stocks, they are not a unit; hence the market fails to respond to the many favorable conditions which are cropping to the surface almost daily. For the present the new gold standard law has little effect, because its enactment has been a foregone conclusion for months. Later, possibly within a few months, it will have a still further effect owing to the expansion of the currency, which it will facilitate.

There is no need to fear undue inflation. By allowing the banks to issue circulation up to the par value of the new two per cent bonds and reducing the tax on circulation from one per cent per annum to one half of one per cent, it is conservatively estimated that the bank-note circulation may be increased $100,000,000 and possibly more. This is an important addition, and is likely to be much needed next autumn when the usual crop demands set in.

Another excellent feature of the new bill is the raising of the treasury reserve from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 gold, together with additional measures of protection for the same. The treasury is still taking funds from the banks, and in view of the large borrowing demands for legitimate trade purposes, an unfavorable statement is anticipated at the end of the week. Since January 1 there has been an expansion of about $60,000,000 in the loans of the Associated Banks.—[Henry Clews.

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—AT—

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THE MARCH SKIES.

The Planets and Constellations and the Phases of the Moon.

The opening days of March are honored by the visibility of the planet Mercury. It is brighter than at any other time this year, and although it is not so far distant from the sun as at the other times, it may be readily found in the evening sky after sunset. It is a little north of the sunset point, and may be seen from half an hour to an hour after sunset, shining in the twilight. There are no bright stars near it. The planet Venus shines brilliantly high in the west; if a star is seen between Venus and the sunset point of the horizon, quite low in the sky, it is without doubt Mercury. This planet moves very rapidly this month. On the first it sets at 6:57 p. m., or 1 hour 29 minutes after the sun. It increases its distance from the sun until the eighth, when it sets at 7:13 p. m., or 1 hour 54 minutes after the sun. Then its distance from the sun gradually diminishes as the sun gains on it. On the fourteenth it begins to move westward towards the sun, and on the twenty-fourth passes between us and the sun and becomes the morning star. By the middle of April it can be seen again in the morning twilight.

Venus is the gem of the evening sky, glistening with increasing brilliancy in the cold evenings. It is getting farther and further away from the sun, setting on the first at 8:52 p. m., or 3 hours 16 minutes after the sun, and on the thirty-first at 9:58 p. m., or 3 hours 48 minutes after the sun. In the telescope its phase is diminishing, and is now about three quarters of a circle in shape. The increasing brightness while the phase is diminishing is due to the fact that it is coming nearer the earth; in consequence the illuminated portion is part of a larger circle than when the whole disk is seen at a greater distance from the earth. It is quite possible to see the planet now in broad daylight if one knows where to look; a few weeks later it will be much easier to see the planet even at noon.

Neptune is the only other planet which can be seen in the evening sky. It is not a conspicuous object even in a large telescope, and in a small telescope can hardly be distinguished from a fixed star. It may be found in right ascension 5 hours 35 minutes and declination N. 20 degrees 4 minutes. On the eighth the moon passes very close to it; indeed, will occult it as viewed from the southern hemisphere. It is moving very slowly among the stars; it retrogrades or moves westward until the fifth, then begins again its eastward journey. On the fifteenth it is exactly 90 degrees distant from the sun. It is in the constellation Taurus.

Of the planets in the morning sky Jupiter is the most conspicuous and is in good position for observation if one examines the sky in the morning hours. It is in the constellation Scorpio, about 5 degrees north of the red star Antares of that well-known group. The ancients drew a small claw of the scorpion extending northward behind the leg of Ophiuchus. Jupiter moves this month in the narrow space occupied by this claw. On the twenty-seventh it reaches its stationary point and begins to move westward. It rises on the first at 1:01 a. m. and on the thirteenth at 11:01 p. m. The moon passes near Jupiter on the twenty-second; observers farther south may witness an occultation of the planet.

Uranus is not far from Jupiter. Like Jupiter, it is moving slowly eastward for part of the month and westward for the remaining part. Its stationary point is reached on the seventeenth. On the third it is exactly 90 degrees from the sun. On the first it rises at 1:16 a. m.

Saturn is the third member of the group of planets which are in the morning sky. It is in the constellation Sagittarius, and rises on the first at 2:48 a. m. On the twenty-fifth it is exactly 90 degrees from the sun. The moon passes close to the planet on the twenty-fourth and occults it as viewed by northern observers between 1:30 and 2:30 a. m. This interesting occultation can be observed from this part of the world, but not very well, as moon and planet are too low in the sky. The moon rises on that morning at 1:20, just before hiding the planet.

Mars, the remaining planet, cannot be seen this month, as it is lost in the rays of the sun. It is in the morning sky, rises on the first 17 minutes and on the thirty-first 20 minutes before the sun. On the eighteenth it is actually nearest the sun in its own elliptical orbit.

The moon has five phases this month, to atone for the missingness of February. It is new on the first and again on the thirtieth. Full moon occurs on the sixteenth, first quarter on the eighth and last quarter on the twenty-fourth. It passes near the several planets on the following dates: Second, Mercury; fourth, Venus; eighth, Neptune; twenty-second, Jupiter and Uranus; twenty-fourth, Saturn; twenty-ninth, Mars; thirtieth, Mercury. The horns of the moon will be turned up when the moon is seen in the evenings early in the month. This position foretells dry weather or wet weather, just as one wishes, and it is better to wait until the weather has actually occurred before making the prediction. The moon runs high at first quarter and low at last quarter.

The brilliant winter constellations are still conspicuous in the evening sky. The zodiacal belt extending from west to east consists of the first six in the order which has come down to us from remote times: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo. The first three are west and the last three east of the meridian. South of the zodiacal belt and west of the meridian are Orion, Lepus, Canis Major and Canis Minor—all conspicuous and containing bright stars. Betelgeuse, Rigel, Sirius and Procyon are in this part of the sky. North of the belt and west of the meridian are Andromeda, Perseus, Auriga, Cassiopeia and Cepheus. Capella is the most brilliant star in this region. East of the meridian and south of the zodiac are Hydra, Crater and Corvus, while north of the zodiac are Ursa Major, Coma Berenice, Ursa Minor, Draco and Bootes. Arcturus is in the last-named group.

The sun enters the northern hemisphere on the twentieth and the astronomical spring begins, to be tardily followed by the actual spring which brings joy to man.—[Winslow Upton, in Providence Journal.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

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FOUNDING A WAR COLLEGE.

The vigor with which Secretary of War Root is pushing toward fruition the recommendations for army re-organization and reform which made his annual report a remarkable state paper is characteristic of the man and should be reassuring to the country. He is, indeed, as he himself suggested rather than declared, too busy to become Vice President.

The inspiration of the stupendous work to which he is bending his energies is less the embarrassment that was developed by our war with Spain than a sudden realization of the disaster that our shortcomings would have invited had our opponent been a progressive rather than a decadent power.

It has been agreed that, inasmuch as the temporary army increase will not expire by limitation until the middle of 1901 and so many intricate questions of insular government press for settlement, the subject of permanent increase may safely and with advantage be left to the second session of the present Congress. For this reason the army re-organization bill recently sent to Congress has been drawn to fit an army of any size that may be determined upon when time serves for an adequate consideration of the matter. In addition to this measure, a bill for the enlargement of the West Point Academy is pending; and a military board, presided over by Brigadier General Ludlow, has just been organized to perfect plans for the foundation and conduct of the proposed war college, the site for which is not yet selected.

Without going into consideration of detail, which is left to the new board, it will hardly be gainsaid that an institution which aims to establish the harmonious co-operation of all our military forces in perfected courses of instruction; to create a reserve list of officers remaining in civil life, but competent for volunteer commissions whenever occasion may arise; to give to higher instruction an enhanced utility and reward, and to the professional thought developed an added authority, must, if administered as this is likely to be, prove invaluable as a substitute for a disjointed system that has hampered rather than helped the effectiveness of our army.

Two salient points are visible in this plan for mobilizing our military brain to direct our military brawn—points emphasized in the Secretary's annual report. One is that the real object of having an army is to provide for war; the other, that under our government the regular establishment will never be by itself the whole machine with which any war will be fought. Regular and militiaman, West Pointer and National Guard officer, army and navy—all are, in anticipation, grouped in harmony and co-operation in the general scheme to which Mr. Root is devoting himself.

It is a task worthy of any man, foreshadowing a system worthy of any nation.—[Philadelphia North American.

EQUIPMENT OF BATTERIES.

The Secretary of War has issued orders providing that each battery of field artillery shall be equipped with six guns, nine caissons, one combination battery wagon and forge, and one artillery store wagon, the guns, caissons and battery wagons to be drawn by six horses and the store wagon by four horses. It is also provided that the two batteries of heavy artillery, known as siege batteries, shall be equipped with four 5-inch breech-loading rifles, or four 7-inch breech-loading howitzers, four platform wagons, one battery wagon and forge, four ammunition wagons and six army wagons, the guns and platform wagons to be drawn by eight horses and the other wagons each to be drawn by six mules.

DEATH OF CHARLES F. BATES.

Charles F. Bates, the well known horse dealer of New York, died in that city last night, of bronchial pneumonia, having been ill only since Wednesday. Mr. Bates was born in this city 34 years ago, when his father occupied his summer residence at Coddington Point. For the last few years he had been president and manager of the New York Coach, Horse and Cab Company and prominent at all the recent horse shows in New York and other cities, his animals taking many prizes. He had exhibited at the horse show in this city during the past two years and was one of the most striking figures here, as in other places. Many of his prize-winning horses have been purchased by prominent drivers, his exhibits being successful not only in securing prizes but as an advertisement for the sale of the horses. He was a member of the Colonial Club of New York.

Mr. Bates's sister, wife of Captain F. W. Dickins, U. S. N., was burned to death at her residence in Washington July 7 last year. Mr. C. F. Bates, father of the deceased, lives in New York and was at his son's deathbed.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

It seems to be now generally admitted that in normal circumstances (1899 being exceptional in the excess of demand over supply of iron and steel), the United States can produce shipbuilding material at a lower cost than British makers can. That being so, there remain only the factors of applied science and labor. In the case of the former, American builders lack only the experience of the high-class British builders. In the case of the latter, America has the advantage at present in fewer union embarrassments and in the more generous use of machinery. How long that advantage may last cannot, of course, be said, but what can be said by an impartial Briton is that America does not need a shipping subsidies bill to enable her to build and to own a merchant navy worthy of her commerce. She has all the elements within her own industrial resources, without dipping into the national purse. Bounties have not helped to any extent either the shipping or the ship-building of France, but antiquated navigation laws do prevent the natural development of America.—[Benjamin Taylor, in the Engineering Magazine.

REMINDERS OF SPRING.

The register of the Fifth Avenue Hotel recently contained strong evidence of the early coming of spring.

Among the first to arrive were Mr. and Mrs. H P Sharrow of Middleborough, N. Y., and they were followed by John Swan of Garden City. Next came Mr. and Mrs Horatio P. Nightingale of Providence, and almost on their heels arrived Arthur W. Drake of Paterson, N. J.—[New York Tribune.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Special Announcements for the City Churches Tomorrow.

At the Second Baptist Church the pastor, Rev. J. F. Fleming, will preach at both services, his topic in the morning being "The Christian Fellowship." The sacrament of the Holy Communion will be observed at the close of the morning service.

At the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in the morning and in the evening Rev. W. G. Cassard, chaplain of the Naval Training Station, will preach.

Rev. George C. Baldwin, Jr., of Springfield, Mass., will officiate at the Central Baptist. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion in the morning and a preaching service in the evening.

At the First Methodist Episcopal there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion in the morning and preaching by the pastor in the evening, the subject being "The Trials and Triumph of Job."

At the United Congregational Church the Holy Communion will be administered at the morning service and Dr. McClelland will preach. In the evening he will begin a course of brief sermons on the "Seven Words of the Cross," to continue through Sunday evenings in Lent.

At the First Presbyterian there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion and reception of members at the morning service, and in the evening the pastor, Rev. George Whitefield Mead, will give another in the series of lectures on "The Forgotten Commandments," the topic being "Thou Shalt Not Defraud." Mr. William Dick will sing at the evening service.

At the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, Corne street, the topic in the morning will be "The Ladder of Rejoicing." There will be no evening service.

Rev. C. H. Porter, Jr., of Hingham, Mass., will occupy the pulpit of the Channing Memorial Church.

At the Young Men's Christian Association General Secretary W. L. Tisdale will lead the morning prayer meeting and speak at the boys' meeting in the afternoon. Rev. A. B. Cristy, state superintendent of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League will address the men's meeting at 5:30 o'clock.

At the First Baptist the pastor, Rev. B. G. Boardman, will preach in the morning, after which the memorial service of the Lord's Supper will be observed. In the evening the third sermon in the series on New Testament conversions will be given, the topic being "The Conversion of a Critic."

At the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church there will be preaching in the morning by the pastor, Rev. H Olson, on "Stephen and Saul," and in the evening on "The Intercession of Christ."

At the Union Congregational the pastor, Rev. Byron Gunner, will preach in the morning on "All for Christ." The Lord's Supper will be observed and new members admitted during this service. Rev. A. B Cristy, state superintendent of the Rhode Island Anti Saloon League, will preach in the evening.

ADDITIONAL HORSE SHOW BOX HOLDERS.

The following is an additional list of persons who have taken boxes for the horse show next September: Richard T. Wilson, Louis G. Jones, Miss C. G. King, R. H. I. Gammell, John W. Ellis, Miss A. Lyman, Thomas W. Lawson, Hugh D. Auchincloss, William M. Kingsland, Mrs. J. Amory Codman, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, James Stillman, Mrs. J. J. Post.

All but 20 of the boxes have been disposed of, and when it is considered that the show will not take place for more than six months, the record is considered extraordinary.

"FIGHTING BOB" TALKS TO THE BOYS.

To the lad looking ahead for a career, let me give a word of advice. Before you make your choice, consider the naval service. Weigh its advantages and disadvantages, and it may be that you can decide to cast your lot with those "who go down to the sea in ships." If you have certain natural qualifications—which I will try to point out—and are willing to accept the benefits and bear the hardships of such a life, I think your choice would be a good one.

Settle in your mind clearly the difference between a commissioned officer and any other position in the naval service. The difference is very great; but in saying this I do not mean to imply that a commission is the only desirable thing in the navy; on the contrary, there are many admirable positions which can be won and held through life by any lad not fortunate enough to receive an appointment to Annapolis—positions of honor and trust, with pecuniary compensation sufficient to keep the wolf from the door.

The only way to a commission is through the Naval Academy, and the only way to the Naval Academy is by appointment from a member of Congress or the President of the United States. Before seeking this appointment it will be well to consider seriously whether you are fitted for a sea life. Do you love the sea, and are you prepared to undergo the hardships and face the privations that a sea life will surely bring?

The first consideration for any position in the navy is physical condition. If you are not physically perfect, or nearly so, the examining surgeon will in any case decide your fate by rejecting you. Sound heart and lungs, good, hard, perfect teeth and well developed muscles are pre-requisites. Without them you cannot take the first step. Next come the mental qualifications and, while one may enter the navy, in almost any position, without them, it will not take him long in such case to rule his choice. To command a ship of war successfully and get from her the perfect work the country has a right to expect in the supreme moments of her existence, you must be a natural leader of men

If you have led your companions in the sports of your young life, if they have followed you willingly and with confidence through the stone battles and fights of your early school days—or it may be through the ample orchard or watermelon patch of some bulldog armed neighbor, you may feel a certain confidence that grown men will be sure to recognize the same natural power. If your college eight has responded to your call to the killing finish of the four miles and hit her up to 42 or 44 and shoved her nose across the line first because your influence was making them do it, you may hope that in maturer years the same power will make men face danger and death because you want them to. If, in the crush of the football field when the last half was nearly done and no score made on either side, your captain has sent you through the line because he knew you would go, possibly with a broken collar-bone, you may feel sure that some day another captain will send you and your torpedo-boat straight at the enemy's line because he knows that you will go even if you end your life with the hundreds on your sinking foe. If you have among your companions the reputation of sticking to your job, a determination to get there somehow, men will recognize it in later years and work patiently under your orders when, as often happens, there seems to be no end in sight.

Don't for a moment understand me to mean that only those I have described make good naval officers. I only mean to say that they make the best for all round work. We have a number of officers in the service who grow sick at the sight of a tumbling sea and are never comfortable in a gale, but they do excellent work on shore. If they could do equally well at sea they would be much more valuable to the country. I have one in my mind, a most gifted theorist, who has done much good for the navy, but I can never forget how he looked when ordered to stand by to take a 30-ton sealing schooner from the Behring sea to Sitka. The sea habit is the foundation of all good sea work. If you feel that the sea habit will come to you, and that you will like it, then look to a sea career.—[Captain Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

THE TRANSPLANTATION OF A RACE.

The negroes who came to North America had to undergo as complete a transition as ever fell to the lot of man, without the least chance to undergo an acclimatizing process. They were brought from the hottest part of the earth to the region where the winter's cold is of almost Arctic severity—from an exceedingly humid to a very dry air. They came to service under alien taskmasters, strange to them in speech and in purpose. They had to betake themselves to unaccustomed food and to clothing such as they had never worn before. Rarely could one of the creatures find about him a familiar face of friend, parent, or child, or an object that recalled his past life to him. It was an appalling change. Only those who know how the negro cleaves to all the dear, familiar things of life, how fond he is of warmth and friendliness, can conceive the physical and mental shock that this introduction to new conditions meant to them. To people of our own race it could have meant death. But these wonderful folk appear to have withstood the trials of their deportation in a marvelous way. They showed no peculiar liability to disease. Their longevity or period of usefulness was not diminished, or their fecundity obviously impaired. So far as I have been able to learn, nostalgia was not a source of mortality, as it would have been with any Aryan population. The price they brought in the market and the satisfaction of their purchasers with their qualities shows that they were from the first almost ideal laborers. If we compare the Algonkin Indian, in appearance a sturdy fellow, with these negroes, we see of what stuff the blacks are made. A touch of housework and of honest toil took the breath of the aborigines away, but these tropical exotics fell to their tasks and trials far better than the men of our own kind could have done.—[Professor N. S. Shaler, in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

DISCOUNT SALE.

China, Glass and Earthenware.

My annual discount sale will begin Monday, March 5, and continue through the month.

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ARE STRICTLY FRESH

Fresh Eggs are very low, so do not pay high prices for ice house eggs when you can buy fresh eggs for less. Our supply of fresh eggs is received daily direct from the farmers.

TEA—Do not pay big profits on tea. We sell a regular 90c. tea for 47c. per lb. A regular 75c. tea for 55c. per lb.

COFFEE—Our coffee at 20c. per lb. is superior to a good deal that is sold for 30c. and 40c. per pound.

CANNED MEAT—Armour's Kansas City Corned Beef, 2-lb. cans, which we consider the finest on the market, per can 20c. This is less than the manufacturer is selling it.

SOME SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK—Gold Dust, per pkg., 15c.; Best unwrapped Laundry Soap, 4 bars for 10c.; Tomatoes, fancy quality, per can, 7c.; Fancy Maine Corn, per can, 8c.; Fancy York State Corn, per can, 7c.; 3-lb. can Soup, regular price, 25c., per can, 10c.; Rolled Oats, 10 lbs. for 20c.; Regular 20c. bottle Pickles, 10c.; Olives at cut prices, per bottle, 5c. and 10c.; Tapioca, 2 lbs. for 7c.; Russell's Cream Tartar Baking Powder, per lb., 30c.; Quaker Baking Powder, per lb., 25c.; Quaker Mince Meat, 3 pkgs. for 25c.

N. Y. BUTTER AND GROCERY HOUSE,
E. A. EDES & CO.,
149 AND 151 THAMES STREET.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made by Constant C. Chase and Charles E. Chase of Portsmouth in Rhode Island (with Marr E. Chase, wife of Constant C. Chase, and Ella F. Chase, wife of Charles E. Chase, in release of dower) to Henry C. Anthony of said Portsmouth, dated January 22d, 1896, and recorded in Volume 20, pages 363 and 364, of the Land Evidence of said Portsmouth, breach of the condition of said Mortgage having been made and still existing; the said Mortgagee will sell at public auction, in said Portsmouth, on the premises hereinafter described, on **Monday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1900,** at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title and interest which said Constant C. Chase, Charles E. Chase, Mary E. Chase and Ella F. Chase had at the time of the execution of said Mortgage, and did by said Mortgage convey, in or to that certain tract or parcel of land, lying in said Portsmouth, containing five acres, more or less, with dwelling house, barn and other buildings thereon standing, and bounded Northerly by land of the heirs of Oliver D. Greene deceased, Easterly partly by the East Main road and partly by land of said heirs of Oliver D. Greene, Southerly partly by land of said heirs of Oliver D. Greene and partly by land of the heirs or devisees of Gardner Thomas, and Westerly by land of Richard R. Macomber, or however otherwise bounded, said property being all that was granted by said Mortgage Deed, which deed is hereby made part hereof. Said Mortgagee hereby gives notice of his intention to bid for said property at said sale thereof.

HENRY C. ANTHONY.
JOHN C. BURKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Newport, R. I., February 17, 1900.

NEW BOOKS.

"The Love of Parson Lord."
By MARY E. WILKINS.

"A Manifest Destiny,"
BY JULIA MAGRUDER.

"The Nerve of Foley,"
and Other Railroad Stories,
BY FRANK H. SPEARMAN

"Geber,"
A Tale of Harun the Khalifa
BY KATE A. BENTON

"The Map of Life,"
Conduct and Character,
BY WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE LECKY

"The Listening Child,"
A Selection from the stores of English Verse, made for the Youngest Readers and Hearers, BY LUCY W. THACHER

White's Elements of Pedagogy.
White's School Management.

SIMON HART, 202 Thames Street
Successor to C. E. Hammett, Jr.

LYING PROPHETS,

BY EDEN PHILLPOTTS, AUTHOR OF "CHILDREN OF THE MIST."

The Cambric Mask, by Robert W. Chambers.
The Love of Parson Lord and Other Stories, by Mary E. Wilkins.
Captain Dieppe, by Anthony Hope.
A Manifest Destiny, by Julia Magruder.
The First American, His Homes and His Households, by Lella Herbert.

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Daily News Building.

Newport Transfer Express Co.

Solicit Consignments of Freight.

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The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave. BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames St. and New York freight depot. Telephone 271-2.

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